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Phalguna 12, 1886 (Saka)

DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 3, 1965/Phalguna 12, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Teachers' Constituencies

\+

*223. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the press reports that teachers all over the country will offer *Satyagraha* in March to protest against the abolition of the teachers' constituencies; and

(b) if so, whether Government agree to the method of *Satyagraha* being resorted to by the teachers?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिस तरह से कलाकारों और कवियों इत्यादि को राज्य सभा और विधान परिषदों में नामिनेट किया जाता है उसी तरह से अध्यापकों में से भी कुछ को नामिनेट करने का सरकार का ख्याल है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The question of teachers' constituencies and also nomination has not been considered by the Central Government at all. That is really more in the nature of a political question than an educational one, and no decision has been taken by the Union Cabinet.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सत्याग्रह की जो बातचीत चल रही है और अखबारों में इसके समाचार रात दिन आ रहे हैं उस सत्याग्रह को रोकने के लिए भी सरकार कुछ कर रही है, यदि हां, तो क्या कर रही है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I say this? It is extremely wrong on the part of teachers to talk of statyagraha. If teachers themselves are not disciplined, how can they expect discipline from students? We talk of indiscipline of students. If the teachers do not set an example to their own pupils.....

Mr. Speaker: That is the condition at this moment. And I regret to say that nowadays, the notices that I am getting every day in the morning at very short notice sometimes are all about strikes by doctors, workers, teachers, dock workers, factory workers and so on. Everywhere there is a strike except in the case of Members of Parliament!

Shri M. C. Chagla: Except in the case of the Members of the legislature. They do not go on strike. But how can this country function if our teachers start striking?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a manifestation of anger against the Government.

Shri Buta Singh: Last year also when the question of the teachers' constituencies came up here the hon. Minister had told us that some of the State Governments had written to the Central Government to abolish the teachers' constituencies, and I found the name of the Punjab Government also in the list. Since there is a change of Chief Minister. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should ask a straight question.

Shri Buta Singh: I am coming to the question.

Mr. Speaker: Not after such a big preface. He should ask a straight question.

Shri Buta Singh: I wanted to refer to the reply given.

Mr. Speaker: The question is there and the reply is also there. The hon. Member's question should be straight.

Shri Buta Singh: With the change of the entire Cabinet in the Punjab, may I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to tell us whether he has received any fresh reply on this subject from the Punjab Government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, I have received no representation whatsoever from the Punjab Government.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This right was granted to the teachers when the new Constitution was promulgated. May I know the reasons that have weighed with Government to withdraw this right from them while this right is being conceded to other categories of workers, as for instance, the members of the Municipal Committees and other Local Self-governing Bodies?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The question is based on an assumption which is not correct. The assumption is that Government are withdrawing this concession. As I have told the House, Government have not come to any decision on this question.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of that fact that most of the teachers' associations have resented this step of Government, may I know whether any step is being taken.....

Mr. Speaker: There is no decision. So, what is the step to be taken?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: It has been stated that the teachers' constituencies are going to be abolished...

Mr. Speaker: Only going to be abolished.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: That is why the teachers have made a representation.

Mr. Speaker: Government say that no decision has yet been taken.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I know that. That is why I want to know this. In view of the fact that Govverment have not taken any decision so far, may I know whether they are going to drop this idea altogether?

Some hon. Members: Why should they drop it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: In a democracy, one should go on thinking all the time.

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

श्री शिव नारायण : सत्याग्रह करने का जो नोटिस सरकार को दिया गया है उसको

बन्द करने के लिए या उसको बैन करने के लिए डी० आई० आर० का इस्तेमाल करने का भी सरकार का कोई इरादा है ?

Mr. Speaker: That is also a suggestion.

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend should remember that education is a state subject.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि अभी कोई डिसिशन नहीं लिया गया है और मामला अण्डर कंसिडेशन है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले में टीचर्ज की जो फीलिंग्ज हैं उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार जल्दी कोई निर्णय लेगी ? कब तक डिसिशन ले लिया जायेगा ? क्या कोई टाइमलिमिट बता सकते हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No timelimit has been fixed. The matter is under consideration. It is a matter which we have got to consider from all aspects. We have to invite the opinions of State Government. I am sure we will also consider the views of the teachers and then come to a decision.

Shri Hem Raj: When functional representation is given to other interests, why should it be taken away from those who are already having it?

Mr. Speaker: That has been put already.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : निर्णय लेने के पूर्व क्या प्रान्तीय मुख्य मन्त्रियों से भी इस सम्बन्ध में पूछा जाएगा ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sure all interests will be consulted before we come to any decision.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : जो टीचर्ज कंस्टिट्युएंसीज हैं वे एबालिश होने वाली हैं इस कारण से भी क्या उन में असन्तोष नहीं है ? इसके साथ-साथ उनकी जो पगार है, स्केल है वह तमाम भारत में एक सरीखा नहीं है क्या यह भी एक कारण है उनके असन्तोष का और स्ट्राइक पर जाने का ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Uniform scale is a different thing. I have written to all the Chief Ministers more than once pointing out to them that it is extremely desirable that teachers in government institutions and private institutions should have parity in pay and other emoluments.

Pakistani Spy Ring in Delhi

*224. + **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been apprehended in connection with the Pakistani spy ring unearthed in New Delhi in December last; and

(b) the action taken against them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Eleven.

(b) The matter is still under investigation.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Has the investigation revealed the *modus operandi* of this spy ring? If so, how

does this spy ring function and what is the nature of the secrets revealed thereby?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It will not be advisable to disclose all those details here. But of course, many things have been found.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Have any persons been charged under the Official Secrets Act? If they have been charge-sheeted, what is the precise nature of the allegations?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Charges have not been framed. The investigation is almost completed. Evidence are being scrutinised by legal experts and a decision on the question whether prosecution can be launched will be taken shortly.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: It has been reported that the person who was arrested near the Pakistan Embassy for spying activities is a dismissed employee of some defence establishment near Poona. If this is correct, may I know the grounds on which he was dismissed from that establishment?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have not got that information with me.

श्री म० ला० त्रिवेदी : मिलिट्री के हमारे जो अड्डे हैं उनके आसपास क्या यह सही है कि पाकिस्तानी ट्रांसमिटर काम कर रहे हैं और क्या उनका पता सरकार लगा रही है ? यदि नहीं तो इसकी क्यों खोजबीन नहीं की जा रही है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य से मुझे सूचना मिल रही है ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : सरकार ने केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग के क्या कुछ महानुभाव लगाये हुए हैं जो कि अनुमति पत्रों की अवधि समाप्त हो जाने के बाद पाकिस्तानियों को पकड़ते हैं अथवा जो बिना अनुमति पत्र के पाकिस्तानी यहां दिल्ली में ही मुहल्लों में ठहरे हुए हैं उनका पता लगाते हैं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : कुछ लोग ठहरे होंगे और कुछ पता लगाया भी जाता है । जब वे पकड़े जाते हैं तो जरूरी कानूनी कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the total number of persons arrested in connection with this spy ring in Delhi, and are senior government officials including senior army officers also involved in it?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Some officers are involved in it. I cannot give the exact number. As I said earlier, 11 persons have been apprehended.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My information is that an army officer is also involved in this. So I wanted to know whether among these, any army officers are involved.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): At present, we have no such information. But in the course of investigation, wherever it leads to that, we will have to go into it. It would be found from the investigation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Among the 11 persons who have been arrested, are there senior army officers involved? My information is that among the arrested is an army officer.

Mr. Speaker: This is what he said. He cannot say at present whether those 11 gentlemen include any senior army officer.

Shri Nanda: Those 11 do not, but in the course of the investigations if anybody else comes in, I cannot say.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के पास कोई इस तरह का अकाउण्ट है कि कितने जासूस ऐसे हैं जो भारत में रहते हैं और कितने जासूस ऐसे हैं जो बाहर से अनआथराइज्ड तरीके से यहां आकर काम करते हैं ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : करते होंगे ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो गिरोह पकड़ा गया है उसके पास कितने विस्फोटक पदार्थ थे ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : विस्फोटक पदार्थ की बात नहीं है यह कागजात की बात है ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि भारतीय नागरिक इन स्पाइज को अपने घरों में रखते हैं और सहायता करते हैं । अगर ऐसी बात है तो सरकार ने उन नागरिकों के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : रखना भी जुर्म है और रहना भी जुर्म है और मैं बतला दूं कि इसके लिये जो कानून है उसको सख्त करने की बात हो रही है, मत्यु दण्ड तक की बात सोची जा रही है उन लोगों के लिये जो इस तरह की बात करते हैं ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैंने पूछा था कि जिन लोगों ने अपने घरों में उनको रक्खा है या जो सहायता कर रहे हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जानना चाहते हैं कि अभी तक क्या कार्रवाई हुई ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मैंने बतलाया कि दोनों ही जुर्म हैं । रखना भी जुर्म है और रहना भी जुर्म है और इसके लिये कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप कोई केस बतला सकते हैं दो चार जिन में कार्रवाई की गई हो ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह सूचना मेरे पास नहीं है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवदी : प्रश्न की सूचना तो एक महीने पहले दी गई थी लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि मेरे पास सूचना नहीं है । क्या यह बात मुनासिब है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: In this connection, the expression "Pakistani spy ring", an ominous and ponderous expression, has been used throughout. I want to ask whether the real facts are not that a certain number of Indians have been caught or suspected of passing on important official information to those connected with Pakistan. If that is so, is it not a fact that this kind of activity continuously goes on in all capitals of the world as a rule?

Shri Nanda: That is unfortunately so.

Mr. Speaker: Q. 225. Shri D. N. Tiwary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Q. 234 may also be answered along with this.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Both deal with corruption.

Shri Hathi: Does the Chair want me to reply to both the questions?

Mr. Speaker: If it is convenient for the Minister to answer the two together, if he feels that both are connected, I have no objection.

Shri Hathi: I think they are connected.

Anti-Corruption Measures

\+

*225. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new and effective method has been devised in consultation with the team of U.S. experts who came in December, 1964 on the invitation of Government to effectively deal with graft in services and public life; and

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Three officers from U.S.A. came in November and December, 1964. One came to advise on the legal aspects of investigation and prosecution; the second to advise on police administration and the third on reform of personnel administration. Their reports have not yet been received.

I am sorry. Q. 234 is not connected.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I said. Then the Minister thought that they were connected. The Santhanam Committee Report has many other things also.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सदाचार समिति के सदस्यों और यू० एस० एक्सपर्टस से कोई गुफ्तगू हुई थी या नहीं । अगर कोई बातचीत हुई थी तो उस का क्या फल निकला ।

श्री हाथी : कोई बातचीत नहीं हुई थी ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किन लाइन्स पर उनसे डिस्कशन हुए, कानून में हेर फेर करने के बारे में हुए या मशीनरी के प्रति कठोरता बरतने के लिये हुए ।

श्री ह्च ची : उनसे खास तौर पर जो बातचीत हुई वह इन्वेस्टिगेशन के बारे में थी यानी पुलिस इन्वेस्टिगेशन किस तरह से हो सकेगा, कैसी लैबोरेटरीज हों, पुलिस ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कैसे हो आदि ।

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that the team of experts recommended to the Government that a law should be enacted to codify clearly the conduct for the Ministers as has been done in the United States and, if so, may I know the reaction of the Government of India to this proposal?

Shri Hathi: No such discussion took place; no such talks happened.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know the special reasons of taking help of the foreign specialists in matters which have strictly internal nature?

Shri Hathi: There was no question of taking any help in internal matters. But it so happened that the Home Minister was mentioning this question of tax evasion and other things to the Ambassador of the United States and the latter said that there have been a number of attempts made there in regard to such information and other things and that they have some special persons who can go and advise, and so they came here.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any terms of reference were given to those people to make any investigation on that basis or whether they made investigation of their own accord?

Shri Hathi: No terms of reference were given but naturally they discussed with the top-ranking police officials; they saw our working and from the discussions, whatever they found worth suggesting, they will suggest. They have not given any written report; they have only discussed things.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to consult foreign experts on every matter and are we not capable of dealing with such measures?

Shri Hathi: It is not the policy as such to call experts for every matter and on all matters.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: The second part of my question was not answered: are we not capable of dealing with such matters?

Mr. Speaker: That judgment is with the hon. Member himself.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Do the Government realise that we hold this country and the legal profession of this country to ridicule by inviting US experts to advise us on the legal aspect of investigation? The Government is asking people who know nothing about Indian laws to advise us on the legal aspects of investigation, when we have a very fine legal talent in this country.

Shri Hathi: It is not a question of asking for legal aspects mainly, but really it was the process of investigation and connected with investigation, the procedure. It is not the law aspects only.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the Government aware of the intense public feeling that we are subjecting ourselves to ridicule in this matter, and with conditions widely differing from here and America, we are talking rather too much and doing a little, much less?

Shri Hathi: So far as the investigation of crimes is concerned, I do not think it is a matter for ridicule if we make attempts to strengthen the investigation. (*Interruption*).

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Are they aware of this feeling?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs is rising.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): There are certain technical aspects of the working of the police, facilities and aids, in order to make their work effective. I do not think we should take the stand that one country or another—if there is any kind of specialised exeprience in some direction, any consultation on these aspects—(*Interruption*).

Shri Raghunath Singh: Why not we send some of our own experts there?

Shri Nanda: We are doing that also.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : बंगाल में पिछले छः महीनों में सैकड़ों व्यक्ति करप्शन के चार्ज पर डी० आई० आर० के अन्तर्गत जेल गये हैं । क्या सरकार उन पर स्पेसिफिक चार्ज लगा कर मुकदमा चलायेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अलग बात है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र हिन्दुस्तान में इतने बड़े बड़े अवतार हो गये हैं, बड़े बड़े सन्त हो गये हैं और इतने बड़े शास्त्र ग्रन्थ आदि हैं, उनका उपयोग न करके क्या सरकार को अमरीका से एक्सपर्ट बुला कर भ्रष्टाचार निरोध करने की जरूरत है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस पर ध्यान रक्खेगी ।

श्री हाथी : जैसा मैंने कहा, खाली भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिये . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या श्री विभूति मिश्र कहते हैं कि सन्तों को इस काम पर लगाया जाये ।

श्री हाथी : इन एक्स्पर्टस को भ्रष्टाचार दूर करने के लिये या भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में कोई प्रतिवेदन करने के लिये नहीं बुलाया गया था । वह आये थे जनरली जो इन्वेस्तिगेशन होता है, सभी प्रकार का पुलिस इन्वेस्टिगेशन उस के लिये क्या क्या तरीके होने चाहियें, इस के लिये ।

Shri Thirumala Rao: Has the Monopolies Commission taken advantage of the presence of these experts and also told them about their programme of work?

Shri Hathi: No. Sir. I think the police officials met them.

Shri P. R. Patel: We have got the Sadachar Samiti and yet we have to consult these foreign experts, and so, may I know whether the Sadachar Samiti is not capable of doing the job?

Shri Hathi: As I said, these officers did not discuss this. In order to clear the minds of hon. Members I would like to say that the aspects discussed were: investigation, techniques of investigation of specialised crime, interrogation, modern facilities for scientific aid, patrolling, set-up of control room, central, regional and local, communications etc.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: One of the members of these experts has expressed the opinion that it is a sound principle to make enquiries by the police against allegations against any minister. May I know whether the Governmet agree with this view and whether Government are not prepared to change the procedure which they have adopted in the matter of enquiry against the Orissa Ministers?

Shri Nanda: They gave information about what they were doing. As has been pointed out, we have to carry on our work in the light of our conditions, circumstances and performance. I am not giving any answer directly to that question because it does not arise out of this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन विशेषज्ञों ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं उनको कब तक काम में लाया जाएगा, और वे सुझाव क्या क्या हैं क्या यह सदन को बताया जाएगा ?

श्री हाथी : अभी उनकी रिपोर्ट नहीं आयी है ।

Shri Alvares: From the many statements of the ministers we understand that what is considered corruption here is not so in other European countries. May I know from the hon. Home Minister whether the recommendations of the U.S. experts will be treated with such discrimination?

Shri Nanda: That was not in the terms of reference for these people.

Shri A. P. Jain: In view of the general dislike of the House against the import of experts for all and sundry things, is the Government prepared to give a second thought that experts should not be called on all matters?

Shri Hathi: As I said, these experts were not called for "corruption". They were really specially called for investigations and the modern techniques of investigation. We are not going to call experts for all and sundry matters.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The Minister while answering a question said that one of these experts had advised specifically on the legal aspects of investigation. I do not understand how it can be resiled from.

Shri A. P. Jain: There is some such thing as self-respect.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have the Government taken note of the recent statement, a few days ago, of the Punjab Education Minister saying that, as much as Rs. 50 lakhs were paid to politicians in power in connection with certain arrangements for liquid licences in the State; if so,

may I know whether the suggestions received cover this kind of cases also?

Shri Hathi: I do not think that arises from this.

Mr. Speaker: How can he say about particular instances?

Shri Kapur Singh: My question is whether they cover this kind of cases also.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : जिसको यहां करप्शन कहते हैं वह अमरीका में टिप्स के रूप में हर जगह होता है । तो ऐसी जगह के लोग आपको क्या सलाह दे सकेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो हो गया।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the inadequacy of our machinery to go into these corruption charges, may I know whether Government think it desirable to send a team of our officials to various countries to learn the techniques?

Shri Nanda: The question is not at all about cases of corruption, the question is about the efficiency of police administration. Therefore, whatever help was offered to be given related only to the technical efficiency of the police, procedures and technical facilities.

Working Hours of Government Offices

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*226. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry put forward some suggestions to other Union Ministries for revising the working hours in Central Government offices and for reverting to the old system of observing two Saturdays in a month as full holidays; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the various Ministries thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). It has not been the practice at any time to observe two Saturdays in a month as full holidays. However, in connection with certain representations received from Staff Councils for reduction in office hours, a proposal to close Central Government offices on one more Saturday in the month in addition to the second Saturday was considered recently. The Staff Councils were in favour of the proposal. But it was decided that no change was desirable in the present scheme, on account of the continuing Emergency.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that the second Pay Commission made a specific recommendation that two Saturdays in a month should be declared as holidays? If so, may I know why the Government had not accepted those recommendations of the second Pay Commission?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The second Pay Commission did not recommend two Saturdays as holidays. They recommended one Saturday and Government accepted it.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that practically all the Ministries of the Central Government have expressed their opinion in favour of observing two Saturdays as complete holidays, but the Finance Ministry has opposed that move? If so, may I know what are the grounds on which the Finance Ministry opposed it?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The Staff Councils had asked for it. I would not say that all the Ministries accepted it

and one Ministry opposed it. The Staff Councils had asked for it, but it was decided by Government that it was not possible to accept it on account of the Emergency.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that a suggestion was made by many Staff Councils on a circular which was sent from the Home Ministry for their consideration. I want to know whether the circular also included this point that the extra half an hour after 5 o'clock which has been introduced during the Emergency should be discontinued and whether the workers' organisations have unanimously said that this should be discontinued since there is no atmosphere of the Emergency?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Three alternatives were given to them and they have accepted one, *i.e.*, they would like to have one more Saturday in a month. It was considered at the highest level and it was decided that no change was desirable in the present scheme on account of the continuing Emergency.

Mr. Speaker: Was there a demand also that that extra half hour should be discontinued?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Yes, Sir. I said three alternatives were given to them and one of the alternatives was that also. But Government has not accepted it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I could not follow the answer, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The question of discontinuing the extra half hour also was discussed, but the Government did not agree to it.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि जो रेस्ट्रिक्टेड हालिडेज मनायी जाती हैं उनसे सारे दिन का काम रुक जाता है और यह सिक्यूलरिज्म की भावना के भी खिलाफ है । तो क्या सरकार सोच रही है कि या तो इन हालिडेज को नेशनल हालिडेज के तौर पर मनाया जाए या इन को बन्द कर दिया जाए ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : हमारे सामने कोई ऐसा सुझाव नहीं है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि संकट कालीन स्थिति की वजह से यह हो रहा है । लेकिन हमने पढ़ा है कि कर्मचारियों को इस समय के कारण बसों में आने में कठिनाई होती है और वे समय पर आफिस नहीं पहुंच पाते इस वास्ते वे परिवर्तन चाहते हैं । इन दोनों में से कौनसा कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार को मान्य है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : उनको बसके कारण तकलीफ हो सकती है । लेकिन अभी यह सिलसिला जारी रहेगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह संकट कालीन स्थिति तो खत्म होने वाली नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस स्थिति में कब तक लोगों से ज्यादा काम लिया जाता रहेगा और इस चीज को सरकार कब तक समाप्त करना चाह रही है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह कहना कठिन है ।

Shri Mohammad Elias: When this half hour extra work was introduced, the employers and workers willingly adopted this procedure. But in view of the discontent among the workers and the spontaneous outbursts from time to time in different places, will Government consider discontinuing this half hour extra work?

Mr. Speaker: It has been answered.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : संकट कालीन स्थिति के प्रारम्भ होते ही सरकार ने कार्यालयों में काम के घंटों में बढ़ोतरी की थी । आज

जो उसके पास इस समय को कम करने के लिए सुझाव आए हैं, क्या वे इस बात के द्योतक नहीं हैं कि उसके कर्मचारी इस इमरजेंसी में विश्वास नहीं करते। मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि उन्होंने एक अन्य कारण भी दिया था, वह अन्य कारण क्या है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : उनका अन्य कारण यह था कि उनको पौने 6 बजे तक काम करने में संध्या हो जाती है और उनको जल्दी आने में तकलीफ होती है, इसलिए वे चाहते थे कि आधा घंटा समय कम कर दिया जाए।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : इस सदन में मन्त्री महोदय ने कुछ दिन पहले कहा था कि जहां श्रमिक लोग अपने वालंटरी तरीके पर राजी हो गए हैं आधा घंटा अधिक काम करने के लिए वहां अगर वह वापस जाना चाहते हैं तो वे जा सकते हैं, सरकार की तरफ से कोई दबाव नहीं दिया जाएगा। अब जबकि मजदूर मांग करते हैं अपने पुराने काम के घंटों पर जाने के लिए तो फिर क्या वजह है कि सरकार उस वालंटरी एग्रीमेंट को मजदूरों पर जबरदस्ती लादना चाहती है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : वह वालंटरी एग्रीमेंट नहीं था, सरकार का हुक्म था।

Shri A. P. Sharma: I want to inform the House that there was a voluntary agreement so far as the Railways are concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sharma would realise that if the Minister says that there was none, what can I do?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार प्राविंशियल गवर्नमेंट्स के ऐम्पलाइज और खेतिहर मजदूरों के कामों को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऐम्पलाइज के काम का समय उसी तरीके से निर्धारित करेगी क्योंकि अगर केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को कोई सहूलियत दी जाती है तो उसका असर प्राविंशियल गवर्नमेंट्स के ऐम्पलाइज और खेतिहर मजदूरों पर पड़ता है। ये सब एक ही देश के रहने वाले हैं तो क्या सरकार ऐसा ख्याल रखेगी कि यह सरकारी दफ्तरों में जो काम करते हैं उनसे अधिक से अधिक काम लिया जाय ताकि खेतिहर मजदूर भी अधिक से अधिक काम करें ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के ऐम्पलाइज के बारे में प्रश्न है इतना मैं माननीय सदस्य को बतला दूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका जो सुझाव है उस पर भी गौर किया जाय।

Goa, Daman and Diu

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*227. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri J. B. Bist:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Shinkre:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Shri Yajnik:
Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Shri S. S. More:
Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:
Shri Dighe:
Shri Kishan Veer:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of merging Goa with Maharashtra and Daman and Diu with Gujarat has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir;

(b) Does not arise.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that for a very long time and specially during the last elections this particular political question became the major issue and the people won on this question of merger of Goa with Maharashtra, what is holding up the decision of Government to accept finally the merger?

Shri Hathi: The Government is considering this aspect. Of course, the party in the Assembly passed a Resolution, but there is also a substantial number of people who are not for merger and it is better that these questions are solved in a manner where agreement is reached possibly if it could be done. That is why we are going a bit slow.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it not a fact that even on the question of Pondicherry and other States there has always been a minority opinion which has opposed merger, that is, the French and Portuguese elements in Goa and Pondicherry? Why is it that Government is insisting on not giving weightage to the preponderant majority which wants merger of Goa with Maharashtra?

Shri Hathi: As I explained, of course, there is a majority party in the Assembly, but there is also a substantially big party which is against the merger.

An hon. Member: What of that?

Shri Hathi: Therefore we do not want to precipitate action but to let it be by agreement of all if possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that the Congress President, Shri Kamaraj, has made any commitment to the people of Pondicherry that it will be out of Tamilnad for ten years and whether it is one of the reasons that if the Goa problem is decided, Pondicherry will have to be merged with Tamilnad. Is there any truth in it and is that the main obstruction?

Shri Hathi: This question relates to Goa.

Mr. Speaker: He connects it by the last sentence, namely, whether that is the reason.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether Shri Kamaraj is standing in the way of a decision.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to press them to say whether there is something about Pondicherry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is very simple, namely, whether Goa is not being merged with Maharashtra only because a promise has been made to the people of Pondicherry by the Congress President that it will remain outside Tamilnad for ten years and whether there is any truth in it.

Shri Hathi: I have given the reasons why we have not yet been able to take a decision. I am not aware of the other fact.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस निर्णय की ओर गया है कि अगर 15 मार्च तक इस मामले में सरकार ने फैसला नहीं लिया तो महाराष्ट्र में विरोधी दल

पाले वहां की असैम्बली का बायकाट करेंगे ?

श्री हाथी : वह तो मैंने कहा कि ऐसा कोई प्रैसीपिटेट ऐक्शन नहीं लेना चाहते हैं बल्कि सब के साथ सलाह करके एक ऐग्रीड सौल्यूशन पर अगर हम पहुंच सकें तो ठीक रहेगा ।

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Minister in the first reply which he gave said that the Government is studying the problem. May I bring to his attention the assurance which he gave to the House, when he pleaded for the withdrawal of a Private Member's Resolution in December, that the Government is seized of the problem and is carefully studying it? It was time enough for Government to study it. May I also point out that an assurance was given by the present Prime Minister to this House on the 11th April that Government is not against merger? Combining these two and the clear verdict of the electorate plus the resolution, is it not time for Government—instead of going on inciting the minority to respect the overwhelming wishes of the majority—to come to a decision and may we know how is he going to. . .

Mr. Speaker: How long will it go?

Shri Nath Pai: May I know how he proposes to bring about the consummation of the wishes of the people and whether still Government. . .

Mr. Speaker: That is all.

Shri Nath Pai: I have finished. May I know whether. . .

Mr. Speaker: Now he wants to begin again?

Shri Nath Pai: . . .Government are planning to have some such thing as Mr. Patil once said about the referendum or the wishes of the people. . .

Shri Hathi: As I said earlier, if at all any assurance was given, the assurance was that the Government was considering it and the process of consideration still continues. I also stated then that the matter was rather a complicated one and a delicate one and that it shall require consideration of various questions. Also, it will require the question of trying to arrive at a settlement which does not take an agitational aspect. That is why we are still considering it.

Shri Nath Pai: On a point of order, Sir. All that he said are the inanities to which we are being subjected to every day. We want a categorical assurance.

Mr. Speaker: The Government is still considering it.

Shri Nath Pai: You have to protect us against this. They said this exactly a year and a half ago. Does it take Mr. Nanda, when the verdict of the people is so clear, to study so long?

Mr. Speaker: If the Government says that. . .

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Nanda should be more firm on this issue.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of State has said that they have not yet decided it. Now he will allow me to proceed further.

Shri Nath Pai: You have to defend our rights when the Minister tries to evade the issue like this, by saying "We are studying it." There is a limit to that.

Shri Ranga: How can we expect Government to answer this now?

Shri Nath Pai: I do not know why Mr. Ranga should come to the help of the Home Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The Government has not taken any decision. It is only information that he can get. I cannot compel the Government to give their decision during the Question Hour. How can I do that? The hon. Member should realise that. Mr. Ranga has thrown the weight on my side.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister just now said that the Government is still considering this question. Will the hon. Minister kindly inform us whether the airing of views by members of this Government, Mr. Chavan on the one hand and Mr. Patil on the other—contradictory views—is also a process of that consideration?

Shri Nanda: There is no intention at all to needlessly postpone decisions regarding any important problem—that should not be—and this is an important question. There was a certain policy enunciated, announced, here earlier as to the situation regarding Goa. Now, I think, there has been some change in the situation, that is, there is. . . .

Shri Nath Pai: Resolution.

Shri Nanda: May be. It is not only one thing; there may be several things. I am not going into the merits of it, whether the elections, the number of candidates who won, all that, is going to be the decisive consideration. I am not going into those merits. But I concede that this is a problem which must be tackled quickly and, therefore, it is being considered in that sense and in that light.

Shri Shivananjappa: Before coming to any decision about the ultimate merger, may I know whether the views of the State Government of Mysore will be taken into account?

Shri Nanda: To the extent anyone is concerned, yes, Sir.

Shri Nath Pai: Do not go on inviting trouble by consulting everybody. Why not consult Assam?

Shri P. C. Borooah: After the experience gained on the demand for maintaining separate entity by Himachal Pradesh, Delhi NEFA, Manipur and Tripura, on what ground do Government expect to be succesful in merging Goa, Daman and Diu with adjacent States.

Shri Hathi: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has gone to Manipur and to the eastern borders.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I was referring to Himachal Pradesh and Manipur. . .

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the answer to my question?

Mr. Speaker: Let him wait in the east.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how much time Government are likely to take to come to a decision, and what efforts have been made to find out a common ground of agreement between the minority and majority groups?

Shri Hathi: The Home Minister has just replied that all efforts are being made.

Shri P. R. Patel: Diu and Daman are governed by the administration in Goa which is far away from these places, and, so the administration of Diu and Daman suffers. May I know why the question of Diu and Daman should be linked with Goa?

Shri Hathi: Because at present they are under one administration.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to know whether Government are aware that there is a feeling in the country that unless people do something serious, the attention of Government is not likely to be attracted

towards that. We have had the instances of Andhra Pradesh and Samyukt Maharashtra. May I know whether Government are trying to wait for any such agitation on the part of the people of Goa.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They will wait for an agitation.

Shri Nanda: Already there is too much of this kind of thing in the country, and even small things are leading to violence and intimidation and hoolinganism.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is due to your bungling and blundering.

Mr. Speaker: Let us not do that bungling and blundering here.

Shri Nanda: Whatever that may be, it is something which should be the concerned of the entire nation. If there is any mistake on this side in the Government, we should try to rectify it. Therefore, we want that for one thing, there should be no encouragement at all by word or gesture or anything to this type of support to any cause in this country.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Then do not delay the decision.

Shri Nanda: I agree, and I have agreed already—and there was no further need for it—that any problem that arises in the nation must be tackled quickly and not allowed to drift.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do not sit pretty, sit tight on this issue.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know what the decisive factor in the consideration of Government is, and whether Government think that unless a universal agreement is secured about the merger of Goa, Daman and Diu, no action would be taken by Government? Is that the stand which Government are taking?

Shri Nanda: Universal agreement, if feasible and possible, would be welcome. But it is not always available. Therefore, maximum agreement is the next thing.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : समाचार पत्रों में कुछ ऐसे भी समाचार प्रकाशित हुए हैं कि कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंटरी बोर्ड ने गोआ को महाराष्ट्र में मिलाने के सम्बन्ध में अब से कुछ समय पहले एक निश्चय किया था, लेकिन यह निश्चय उस समय का है, जबकि गोआ विधान सभा ने गोआ को महाराष्ट्र में मिलाने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पारित नहीं किया था । क्या गृह मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गोआ विधान सभा का निश्चय होने के बाद क्या कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंटरी बोर्ड अथवा मन्त्रिमण्डल बदली हुई स्थितियों में फिर से इस विषय में विचार करेंगे ?

श्री नन्दा : मैं जवाब दे चुका हूं । लेकिन वह प्रस्ताव की वजह से नहीं—और कारण हैं ।

Shri Alvares: Immediately after the Home Minister's recent visit to Bombay, both the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and the Governor of Maharashtra expressed the expectation that they would soon have the opportunity to welcome Goa to Maharashtra. May I know from the Home Minister what the basis of this assurance is?

Shri Nanda: I am in no position to make any commitment at all, and, therefore, there is no basis for anything, so far as I am concerned.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस प्रश्न पर महाराष्ट्र और गोआ की जनता उत्तेजित हो गई है । अगर इसका जल्दी फ़ैसला नहीं होगा, तो उसके बड़े ख़तरनाक नतीजे निकलेंगे । नन्दा जी ने तो यह कहा कि हिंसा को उत्तेजना नहीं देनी चाहिए, लेकिन सरकार की नीति का लाज़िमी नतीजा होगा कि हिंसा होगी, अत्याचारी आन्दोलन चलेगा और तब जाकर यह सरकार उनके सामने झुकेगी । इसलिए पहले से वह फ़ैसला करे और जल्दी फ़ैसला करे ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the feeling in Maharashtra and also in Goa that the majority opinion is being flouted in view of likely minority opinion expressing itself against the merger, may I know whether Government will give an assurance to this House that the minority would not be permitted to hold up a settlement on the ground that a unanimous settlement is the most desirable theoretical thing?

Shri Nanda: I have answered that. But I would re-state that minorities also have their importance and their place in the country, and there must be maximum effort to satisfy them.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : पहले कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंटरी बोर्ड ने यह निश्चय किया था कि दस बरस के बाद इस सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जायेगा, लेकिन अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि इसका फ़ैसला "क्विकली" होगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन दोनों में से कौनसी बात ठीक है और क्या दस बरस की कन्डीशन अब है या नहीं।

श्री नन्दा : मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि मजंर कब होगा, दस बरस बाद होगा या पांच बरस बाद होगा, लेकिन इस बात की कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि उसका फ़ैसला जल्दी हो।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : "क्विकली" के माने क्या हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके माने ये है कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री जाधव, अपनी जगह पर बैठ जायें।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Nath Pai: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing I can do. I have passed on to the next question.

Shri Nath Pai: Kindly hear the formulation of my point of order in one sentence. You will have to ensure, particularly when dangers to the nation's unity are developing from every quarter, that government spokesmen do not use words like 'plebiscite', 'refrendum' etc. regarding parts of India and their place in different places. This is a very valid point, because these words have been used. I do not want to drag in any individuals. But these words have been used without sufficient consideration and restraint regarding Goa. May I therefore point out that these are highly pernicious and dangerous words to use in relation to the position of any part of India *vis-a-vis* another State?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Nanda: It was not used.

Shri Nath Pai: They will not be used. Why don't you say so formally?

Indo-U.A.R. Scientific Board

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*228. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Indo-U.A.R. joint scientific board was recently held in Cairo;

(b) if so, the points discussed; and

(c) decisions arrived thereat?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3901/65].

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What will be the total budget for this and how will it be shared between India and U.A.R.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know what the budget will be. But we have arrived at an agreement which lays down the procedure that will be followed. Roughly it is this way: if Egypt sends scientists here, they will bear the expenses of travel and we as the host country will bear the expenses of their stay here.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Para 7 of the statement says that an exhibition will be held. Will it be held either in India or in UAR?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No decision has yet been taken on that.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के पास इस का ब्योरा है कि दोनों देश कितनी टैक्निकल एड और कितनी फ़िनांशल हैल्प एक दूसरे को दे रहे हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The statement gives details of the help we are going to give to UAR and what help UAR is going to give us.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In today's papers, it has been reported that after the decision of Bonn in withdrawing technical experts from Egypt, they are hoping that India will bring pressure to bear on UAR not to proceed further in the matter because otherwise the Indo-UAR joint scientific venture will collapse. Is that a fact?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know where the hon. Member is reading from. My attention has not been drawn to that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is in today's papers. If you read the papers, you will see.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इस विवरण में संयुक्त वैज्ञानिक बोर्ड को बहुत सी सिफ़ारिशें दी हुई हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन में से किस सिफ़ारिश पर, या इस से अतिरिक्त किसी सिफ़ारिश पर, कार्य होना शुरू हो गया है या नहीं ; अगर हो गया है, तो किन किन सिफ़ारिशों पर ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As you will see, the agreement was signed by me only in January. We are in February . . .

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: March. He is behind.

Mr. Speaker: Has implementation begun? If so, on what items?

Mr. M. C. Chagla: It has not yet begun.

Shri D. D. Puri: Will exchange of classified information regarding defence research and atomic research be sought to be brought within the purview of this?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that when the Minister was in Cairo recently, he expressed a desire to call on President Nasser, but the later declined to meet him, whereas President Nasser has now accorded the status of a State guest to Sheikh Abdullah?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, Sir, that is not true.

Mr. Speaker: What has that to do with the question?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Whether he declined to meet him is the question.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that is not true.

Shri Nath Pai: Mine is not exactly identical, but a rather similar question. May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a report in the *Times of India* two days back that the hon. Minister of Education happened to be

in Cairon on the occasion of this conference? May I know whether it is a fact as quoted by the paper and whether efforts by him to foster better scientific co-operation between UAR and this country by taking up the matter at the highest level with President Nasser were thwarted and defeated by the latter declining to see him?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, Sir. May I make a statement? I do not want any wrong impression to be created in this House or the country outside. My stay was a very brief one. I stayed only for four or five days. Our Ambassador was not there. The *Charge d' Affaires* tried to arrange all my engagements. President Nasser was very busy. If I could have stayed a day or two longer, he would have been very happy to meet me. There is absolutely no truth in the allegations in the *Times of India* that President Nasser did not want to see me, or he saw somebody from Pakistan or China.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We did not catch the last part of the answer. He said something about Pakistan and China.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know the basis of this co-operation between UAR and India? Are we considered highly developed scientific countries, so that there will be mutual advantage, or are we considered averagely developed? What is the real advantage we derive, we or they, from this co-operation?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The basis of every collaboration is that it improves international relations and the two countries benefit by exchanging information and knowledge.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The language of science and especially the language of scientific research of the highest order in this country is English. May I know whether the language of scientific research in UAR is also English? If not, how are we going to collaborate with them when the languages are different?

Shri M. C. Chagla: By and large, UAR is now substituting English for French, and the scientists who come here will know English. They look upon English as the language of science and technology.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the hon. Minister had intimated our Embassy in Cairo about his impending visit and stay there during the course of the conference and his wish to have an opportunity of meeting President Nasser? If he had already informed them, how was it that even though the Ambassador was not present just when he had gone there, it was not possible for our Embassy to arrange for that interview during that long period of five days? It is not a short period.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Five days is long enough.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Ambassador was on leave. I do not blame him at all. He had already arranged for his leave and he was in India. The matter of my visit was arranged by the External Affairs Ministry and the *Charge d' Affaires* knew that I was coming. But, after all, the President of a State like UAR may have other engagements, he may find it difficult to meet somebody during four or five days. And, as I said, if I had stayed for a day or two longer, he would have been happy to meet me, but I could not as I had some urgent engagements here and I could not prolong my stay.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Something wrong somewhere.

श्री जी० भ० कृपालानी : अगर नहीं देता तो कौनसा आसमान गिर गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बिल्कुल आप से इत्तिफाक करता हूं ।

Future Political Set-up of Delhi

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*229. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the future political set-up of Delhi; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The matter is under active consideration.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that the Government has been telling us for a good many years that this matter is under consideration, may we know what are the special reasons, if any, which are preventing the Government from coming to a decision regarding the almost unanimous demand of the people of Delhi and the various political parties for an elected Assembly?

Shri Hathi: It is not years since the matter is under consideration. But the question is, so far as the Assembly and the full statehood is concerned, the Government is not inclined to accede to that. Short of that, whatever can be done is being proposed and the proposals are being discussed on that basis. They all know and all the proposals that are being discussed are on this basis, and that is why it has taken some time.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether the reply which has been given means that the proposal or the formula, as it was, I think, called, by the late Govind Vallabh Pant with respect to this question of giving responsible government to Delhi, has been given the go-by for all time now?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): It is the same formula which is being pursued.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : ये जो राजनीतिक दल हैं उन से जो बातचीत हुई है, उस बातचीत के दौरान क्या उन के सामने कोई प्रोपोजल्ज भी रखी गई हैं, यदि हां तो वे क्या थीं और उन को उन्हों ने कहां तक स्वीकार कर लिया है ?

श्री नन्दा : उसी ढंग की प्रोपोजल्ज रखी गई हैं और उस के बारे में कई सुझाव मिले हैं उन लोगों से । लेकिन सब की सम्मति नहीं मिल सकी है जो स्कीम बन रही है उस के बारे में ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री जी यह कहने की स्थिति में होंगे अन्तिम रूप से कि किस समय तक दिल्ली के राज-

नीतिक ढांचे के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय दे दिया जायगा ?

श्री नन्दा : जहां तक हमारा सम्बन्ध है हम तो तैयार हैं आज ही अपना फैसला देने को लेकिन यह कोशिश है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग इस को मंजूर करें । और वह कोशिश जारी है । दूसरे चौथे दिन उन लोगों से मिलने का प्रबन्ध भी किया जाता है और बातचीत हो रही है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न बड़ा स्पष्ट था । यह प्रश्न बहुत लम्बे समय से विचार का विषय बनता चला आया है । क्या गृह मंत्री जी आज यह बता सकते हैं कि महीने में या दो महीने में, एक सप्ताह में या दो सप्ताह में इस के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा ?

श्री नन्दा : जिन लोगों का इस के साथ सम्बन्ध है, जिन के साथ मश्विरा होता है उन से मैं भी यही कह रहा हूं और यही हो रहा है कि वे जल्दी राजी हो जायें ताकि आगे बढ़ा जा सके ।

श्री बागड़ी : समय तो बताया ही नहीं । इस जल्दी का क्या मतलब हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो वह हिन्दी में कह रहे हैं । मैं क्या कह सकता हूं ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा निवेदन है कि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये । बागड़ी साहब, आप तो एक ग्रुप के जिम्मेदार लीडर हैं । उन्होंने जल्दी शब्द का प्रयोग किया है, तो क्या अब हम उस का स्पष्टीकरण करना शुरू कर दें ?

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : आप के जल्दी काम करने के रास्ते में बाधा कौन सी पड़ी है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ? क्यों आप इतनी देरी कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो वह समझाते रहे हैं अब तक ।

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Before coming to a final decision in this regard, would the Government ascertain the wishes of the people who are living in the rural areas of Delhi as to whether they would like to remain in the new set-up or they would like to merge with the neighbouring States of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab?

Shri Nanda: The latter part of the question does not arise, and we are in touch with the representatives of the rural areas.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार बजाय इस के कि उन लोगों को राजी करे और उन की रजामन्दी ले, अपनी कमजोरी दूर क्यों नहीं करती है ? इस में वह समय बरबाद क्यों करती है ? वीक रूलर की बात दुनिया में कोई नहीं मानता है । जोर के साथ आप बात कहें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री आजाद ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इतने दिनों के सम्मिलित प्रयत्नों के बाद भी अगर दिल्ली की विभिन्न राजनीतिक पार्टियां दिल्ली के भावी स्वरूप के सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चय नहीं कर पाई हैं तो क्या दिल्ली की किसी प्रमुख राजनीतिक पार्टी ने जैसे कांग्रेस है या कोई अन्य दल है, आप के सम्मुख कोई सुझाव स्पष्ट रूप में तथा अन्तिम रूप में रखा है और अगर रखा है तो वह सुझाव क्या है ?

श्री नन्दा : कोशिश होगी कि ऐसा सुझाव दे दिया जाये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो जवाब दिया गया है क्या वह कहने लायक बात है । (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nanda: It is not a matter to be treated in this manner. It is a very serious answer. I have accepted the suggestion of the hon. Member be treated in this manner. It is a clear-cut scheme is placed before them.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न यह नहीं था कि यह देंगे । प्रश्न यह था कि दूसरी पार्टियों ने दिया है या नहीं । इस तरह से वह नहीं बदल सकते हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उन्हों ने कहा दिलाया जायेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह इस पद के लायक नहीं हैं, उन्हें हटना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे एक बात अफसोस के साथ जरूर कहनी पड़ती है कि कभी तो हम यह खयाल करें कि हमारे ऊपर कितनी जिम्मेदारी आती है । हर एक मेम्बर को यह खयाल करना चाहिये । कुछ दिन से मेरे दिल में बहुत दुःख हो रहा है कि हम जो कारंवाई यहां करते हैं वह उतनी शोभनीय नहीं होती जितनी पहले हुआ करती थी, और इस से हम सब की बदनामी होती है । हमें सारा संसार देख रहा है और यह मुल्क तो जरूर ही देख रहा है । मैं अपील करूंगा और मैं चन्द एक मेम्बरों से भी कहूंगा कि वह जरा मेरे पास बैठें । मुझे बहुत दुःख हो रहा है इस बात पर ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस में ऐसी क्या बात थी कि इतने गुस्से में जवाब दिया गया, और किसी बात का जवाब दिया भी नहीं गया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह जिम्मेदारी सरकार की और मंत्रिमंडल की है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर थोड़े से मेम्बर भी यह इरादा कर लें कि उन को जरूर रुकावट डालनी है तो उस में न स्पीकर कुछ कर सकता है और न हाउस कुछ कर सकता है । जब बोले ही चले जायेंगे (*Interruption*) किसी वक्त तो हद्द होनी चाहिये । जब मैं विनय कर रहा हूं कि कुछ तो बोलना बन्द कीजिये, तब भी आप बोले चले जाते हैं ।

श्री मौर्य : गृह मंत्री गुस्से में क्यों जवाब देते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप इस का फसला करेंगे ।

श्री मौर्य : आप ही फैसला करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मुझे करना है तो मैं करूंगा, आप खामोश रहिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : दुनिया हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ देख रही है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की शोभा इस मंत्रिमंडल ने बिल्कुल तबाह कर रक्खी है जरा इस के ऊपर भी ध्यान दिया जाये । एक प्रश्न गृह मंत्री से पूछा गया था कि क्या दिल्ली की किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी ने उनको आखिरी सुझाव दिया है । इस का वह जवाब देते हैं कि हम अपना आखिरी सुझाव बनायेंगे । आखिर कोई हद हुआ करती है । (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nanda: I never said that. It may be that a certain part of a question may be misunderstood. It may be clarified. I said it in the sense whether there was going to be a clear-cut scheme being given, and I said I shall try.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अपने गस्से को जरा ठंडा करो तो ज्यादा अच्छा काम कर पाओगे ।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : वह कैसे बोल रहे हैं जरा इस पर भी गौर कीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल यह था कि आया जो पार्टियां, हैं, जो बड़ दल हैं उन की तरफ से कोई क्लिअर कट स्कीम आई है। अगर आई है तो उस को मंजूर कर के गवर्नमेंट जल्दी फैसला दे।

Shri Nanda: I thought the word was "final"—"either clear-cut or final" I have not received any such scheme. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour is over.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under the proviso to rule 46, if the Home Minister is willing, Question 234 may be answered.

Mr. Speaker: It is not willingness. Only if it comes from him, it can be considered.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से प्रव्रजन

*230. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री धुनेश्वर मीना :
श्री कपूर सिंह :
श्री प्र० के० देव :
श्री नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :
श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चन्दा :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री मुहम्मद इलियास :
श्री बारियर :

क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1964 के बाद कितने व्यक्ति पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से भारत आये हैं ; और

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ प्रशासित राज्य क्षेत्रों में शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार 1 जनवरी, सन् 1964 से 27 फरवरी, सन् 1965 तक 9,20,192 व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान से भारत आ चके हैं।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले विस्थापितों के पुनर्वास में की गई प्रगति के बारे में एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 3902/65]

शिक्षा-विशारदों का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन

*231. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री रा० गि० दुबे :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री कृ० चं० पंत :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षा-विशारदों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में जो विगत 7 जनवरी, 1965 को समाप्त हुआ, किन किन महत्वपूर्ण शैक्षणिक विषयों पर चर्चा हुई और उससे भारत को क्या लाभ हुआ ;

(ख) सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले देशों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्होंने क्या सिफारिशें की हैं।

(ग) इस सम्मेलन के विभिन्न सुझावों/सिफारिशों के प्रति सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ; और

(घ) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका और भारत के बीच अध्यापकों के आदान-प्रदान को बढ़ाने के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) पता चला है कि सम्मेलन के सामान्य अधिवेशनों में और समूहों में निम्नलिखित शिक्षा संबंधी विषयों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया :—

समूह विचार विमर्श :

1. व्यक्तियों के बीच शिक्षण समझ के दौरान शिक्षकों के सामने आने वाली कठिनाइयां।

2. समझ और राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रीय, धार्मिक वर्ण अथवा वर्ग मतभेद ; और

3. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा और स्वयं शिक्षा।

सामान्य अधिवेशन :

1. भारत के बारे में अमरीकी युवकों को क्या जानना चाहिए ;

2. विदेशी संबंधों के बारे में हमारे स्कूल क्या बताते हैं और क्या नहीं बताते;

3. पूर्व और पश्चिम के बारे में शिक्षण के समय अध्यापकों को अनुभव होने वाली समस्याएं ; और

4. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विचार वाले स्कूलों और कालिजों की समस्याएं।

सम्मेलन से हुए खास फायदे का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) अमरीका और भारत सम्मेलन द्वारा की गई सिफारिशें अभी तक सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं।

(ग) और (घ), प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Administrative Reforms

*232. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Shashi Ranjan:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any measures recently for the elimination of administrative delays and inefficiency in Government Departments;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) whether the Prime Minister also recently issued some directive in this regard; and

(d) if so, its contents and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3903/65].

शिक्षा आयोग

*233. **श्री कृ० चं० पंत :**
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
महाराज कुमार विजय आनन्द:
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री ल० ना० भंजदेव :
श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा आयोग ने कोई अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० जागला) : (क) जी, अभी तक नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Santhanam Committee's Recommendations

*234. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri Shashi Ranjan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 529 on the 16th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether further progress has been made in regard to the consideration and implementation of the Santhanam Committee's recommendations; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3904/65].

Detection of Crimes

*235. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the observations in regard to lack of mobility and modern techniques for detection of crimes made by Mr. William H. Parker, Chief of the Los Angeles Police, who was in hte Capital recently, have been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the steps taken to modernise the techniques of detecting crimes in the light of his observations in view of sharp rise in crimes in Delhi; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Mr. Parker has not furnished any report to the Government of India so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Kerala Elections

*236. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs**

be pleased to state:

(a) whether some facilities have been provided to the Left Communists in Kerala now under detention for contesting the General Elections; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The facilities afforded to the detenus, who want to contest the elections, are as follows:—

(i) Between 30-1-1965, the date of notification calling general election, and 6-2-1965, the last date for making nomination, the proposer of each detenu standing for election had been allowed to see him once for obtaining his signature on the nomination form.

(ii) The election agent of the detenu has been permitted to interview him once a week till the elections are over.

(iii) The detenus standing for elections have been permitted to hand over the orders of appointment of polling agents and counting agents to the Jail Superintendent concerned who would forward them immediately to the persons concerned by post.

Oil Price Inquiry Committee

*237. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. B. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sudhansu Das:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a delay in fixing a new price structure for petroleum products; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Oil Price Enquiry Committee set up in 1960 were put into effect on 1st October, 1961. The price structure thereunder was to remain in force until 31st March, 1965. A Working Group on Oil Prices was set up on the 12th May, 1964 to examine and report upon the manner of determination of oil prices after that date. It was intended that the Working Group should submit its report by 31st December, 1964, but the Group has not yet finished its work. The existing pricing arrangements have accordingly been extended until 30th June, 1965.

The delay in the submission of the report by the Working Group is due to the following reasons:—

(i) Replies to the original questionnaire issued to the different oil companies were received late and replies are still awaited to some supplementary questions.

(ii) Examination of the data furnished by the oil companies in respect of costs of refining and marketing by a Special Unit of the Cost Accounts Branch of the Finance Ministry with reference to the original books of account is taking longer than originally anticipated.

Barauni Refinery

*238. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion programme of Barauni refinery has been finalised with the Soviet firm;

(b) the terms of contract, if any, signed; and

(c) when the execution of the programme will start and how long it will take to complete the programme?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1,540 tonnes of equipment, valued at Rs. 66·36 lakhs will be supplied by the Soviet Organisation. The delivery of the equipment is to be completed by the end of 1965.

(c) Designing and manufacture of the equipment has already started in the U.S.S.R. Delivery of the equipment will commence from the middle of this year. The expansion is expected to be completed by the middle of 1966.

Anti-National Activities

*239. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 533 on the 16th December, 1964 regarding the anti-national activities through pro-Chinese elements of some representatives of three foreign countries in Calcutta and State:

(a) whether Government have completed the enquiry and if so, the action taken thereon; and

(b) the names of the countries involved in this affair and parties or persons who have benefited on account of such activities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The information sought for is of a secret nature and I do not wish to disclose it in the public interest.

Direct Election of M.Ps. from J. & K.

*240. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any formal request from the Jammu and Kashmir Government in regard to holding of direct elections of Members of Parliament from that State; and

(b) if so, the action taken to implement the request?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A proposal to this effect was received some time ago but it was not proceeded with as several connected points required decision by the State Government.

Enquiry into Gandhiji's Assassination

*241. **Shri D. D. Puri:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs**

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the enquiry into the claims that some people had prior knowledge of the plan to assassinate Gandhiji; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) A Commission, under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, in this matter is in the process of being set up and it is expected to start functioning soon.

(b) Does not arise.

Japanese Petro-chemical Experts

*242. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 60 on the 18th November, 1964 and state;

(a) whether the six man Japanese Petrochemicals experts team have submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Universities

*243. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 368 on the 23rd September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any final report from the Committee on the establishment of new universities has since been received by Government; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

साक्षरता के प्रसार के लिए अमरीकी सहायता

*244 श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री हेमराज :
श्री राम हरख यादव :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री फ० गो० सेन :
श्री रामसेवक :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :
श्री महेश्वर नायक :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीकी सरकार ने भारत में साक्षरता के प्रसार के लिये सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सहायता किस रूप में और कितनी दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा इसका किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) भारत सरकार को इस प्रकार की किसी सहायता का प्रस्ताव नहीं मिला है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Firing by Pak. Military Police on Tripura Border

*245. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large increase in the number of firing cases by Pakistani military police on the Tripura border; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent recurrence of such cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Since November, 1964 Pakistani forces resorted to firing in two places namely Karangichera in Khowai sub-division and Tarakpura area in Dharmanagar sub-division.

(b) Strong protests have been lodged with the Pakistan authorities.

Demands from Secondary School Teachers

*246. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Sarkar Murmu:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Koya:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shrimati Johraben Chavda:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the countrywide one day hunger strike observed by secondary school teachers for pressing their demands for better service conditions; and

(b) if so, Government's attitude to their demands?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India feel that the problem of raising pay scales of teachers in various States is primarily for the State Governments to solve. All the same they have every sympathy for the low paid teachers and are helping the States, within the limitation af funds available, to improve their salaries and service conditions. Government think that it is undesirable for teachers to adopt agitational methods.

Development of Dandakaranya

*247. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch an ambitious scheme for extensive development of the Dandakarnya area to fully exploit its rehabilitation potential in view of the large scale exodus from East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme?-

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). It has been decided to take up an intensive development programme to harness the natural resources of the Indravati-Sabri basin particularly with a view to

accelerating the rehabilitation of the new migrants. The projects envisaged are a Steel Plant, one or two Cement Plants, Wood working Factories, Paper and Pulp Plants and a various medium and small scale industries. However, before this programme can be implemented, further investigations or surveys in regard to various aspects of development including the quantity and quality of mineral deposits and their suitability for particular industries, the utilisation of forest resources, the expansion of road communications, locations for townships and industrial estates and feasibility studies for specific industrial units will have to be undertaken. A Steering Committee of Secretaries has been appointed to coordinate such investigations and surveys and the overall planning of the intensive development programme. In the meantime a priority programme has been drawn up for setting up certain small and rural industrial units under the auspices of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation and the Dandakaranya Project Administration. Certain medium industrial units may also be established by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation under this priority programme.

Indo-Soviet Board on Text-Books

*248. **Shri R. Barua:**
Shr R. G. Dubey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indo-Soviet Board has been set up to consider operating programmes of adaptations, translations, publication and distribution of Soviet text-books and standard works in English and Indian languages;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Board;

(c) assistance provided by the Soviet Government for this purpose; and

(d) the present position with regard to the functioning of the Board?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT- 3905/ 65].

Scientific Research and Industrial Development

*249. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Heda:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has recommended the integration of advanced research projects of the National Laboratories with the development programmes of corresponding industries in the country; and

(b) if so, the implications of the proposal and the reaction of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3906/ 65].

Translation of Books in Hindi

*250. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to translate science, engineering and medical works in Hindi;

(b) the name of organisation which has been entrusted with the job; and

(c) the number of books translated so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). The work relating to preparation, translation and publication of standard works of University level is being undertaken by the Government of India in Collaboration with universities academic bodies, State Governments and private publishers. Some work is also being done Departmentally. So far 60 books on science, 11 books on engineering and 8 on medicine have been translated.

Transport of Oil from Cochin

*251. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to grant a contract to a foreign shipping company for transport of oil from the Cochin refinery to coastal towns and

(b) if so, the reasons for entrusting this work to a foreign firm in preference to Indian shipping companies?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Das Commission's Report on Corruption in Punjab

*252. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether further progress has been made with regard to taking action against those officials indicated in the report of the Das Commission which probed into allegations against the former Chief Minister of Punjab; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi) (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3907/65].

Junior Technical Schools in Rajasthan

523. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of junior technical schools at present in Rajasthan;

(b) the number of such schools proposed to be opened in that State during 1965-66; and

(c) the places where they will be opened?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Rajasthan Police Housing Scheme

524. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was advanced as loan to Rajasthan Government under Police Housing Scheme in the State during 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Misbra): (a) and (b). A loan of Rs. 15·54 lakhs has been sanctioned.

पाकिस्तान में भारतीय पुलिस के सिपाहियों की नजरबन्दी

525. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान जाने वाली गाड़ियों की तलाशी लेने के लिये राजस्थान में बारमेर सीमा पर तैनात एक भारतीय पुलिसमैन पाकिस्तान जाने वाली एक गाड़ी में सो गया और वहां पहुंच गया ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान में जेल में बन्द है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). उक्त पुलिस कान्स्टेबिल को पाकिस्तानी पुलिस ने खोकरापार की चौकी पर बन्दी बना लिया था किन्तु बाड़मेर के पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा अभ्यावेदन दिये जाने पर कुछ दिन बाद उसे भारत वापस भेज दिया गया ।

Director-General of Tourism

526. **Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 659 on the 23rd December, 1964 regarding an enquiry into the allegations of corruption made against the incumbent of the post of Director-General, Tourism and state:

(a) at what stage the matter stands now;

(b) the broad findings on the corruption charges enquired into; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The inquiries are at the final stage and Government are awaiting the final report.

Hindi Advisory Committee Delegation

527. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of the Hindi Advisory Committee of the Union Government

visited several States to see the progress made by them in the use of Hindi in their offices; and

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted by the delegation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) A delegation of one of the Sub-Committees of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti visited the capitals of the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan in December 1964.

(b) No.

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय

528. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के कार्य में आवश्यक सुधार करने के लिए संसद् में एक विधेयक पेश करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विधेयक के कब पेश किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) जांच समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त होने पर भी यह विधेयक पेश न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) शायद इस साल के दौरान इसे पेश कर दिया जायेगा ।

(ग) ऐसा समझा गया कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक भी, बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय (संशोधित) विधेयक, 1964 के अनुरूप ही पेश किया जाये ।

स्वर्गीय चन्द्रशेखर आजाद की मां

529. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वर्गीय चन्द्रशेखर आजाद की माता की दशा निर्धनता के कारण अत्यन्त दयनीय है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उन्हें सहायता देने के लिए कुछ मासिक पेंशन देने की व्यवस्था की है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार को इस बारे में कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई । अब इस बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को लिखा गया है और उन के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

चीन को चावल का चोरी छिपे भेजा जाना

530. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम से चीन को चावल चोरी छिपे भेजा जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Appointment of I.A.S. Officers in Districts

531. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the period prescribed for IAS Offiecrs after their selection and appointment before they are given the charge of the districts;

(b) whether various States in India are following instructions in an uniform way in the light of Shri V. T. Krishnamachari's report; and

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that early appointment of inexperienced officers as heads of the districts has led to the deterioration in Administration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) No period has been prescribed in the rules, after which an IAS officer can be posted in charge of a district. The late Shri V. T. Krishnamachari had, in his report on 'Indian and State Administrative Services and problems of District Administration', recommended that examination re-recruits should, as a general rule, be put in charge of districts towards the end of the sixth or in the seventh year of service.

(b) The State Governments are following the recommendations to the extent possible depending on local conditions.

(c) No, Sir.

Alcoholic Drinks for Tourists in Hotels

532. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 532 on the 16th December, 1964 regarding lifting of curbs on the foreign tourists' freedom to consume alcoholic drinks in hotels and state the decisions Government have taken on the representation of the hoteliers of India in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Government have accepted the recommendation of the Study Team on Prohibition that in Delhi and other places where drinking in public has been banned, a separate room in select hotels should be set apart for the exclusive use of foreign visitors where alcoholic drinks and food could be served and have also requested the State Governments to issue suitable instructions.

Girls' Education

533. Shri J. B. Singh:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to encourage girls' education during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the expenditure so far incurred by Government in this respect?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) In addition to the Schemes of General Education which benefit boys as well as girls, special programmes including those catering to construction of quarters for women teachers in rural areas, village allowance, appointment of school mothers, sanitary blocks and hostels for girls, provision of condensed educational courses, establishment of Polytechnics specially for girls etc. have been functioning during the Third Plan period. Over and above this the National Council for Women's Education, with affiliated bodies in the States, has been set up. Many State Governments have also appointed Deputy/Joint Directors of Education, whose exclusive function is to promote the schemes mentioned above and generally to supervise the promotion of girls' education. Voluntary Organisations working in the field of women's education have been given financial assistance. A film

entitled "Who Seek the Light" has been produced. Seminars dealing with various aspects of the problem of gilrs' education have been organised by the State Governments. The Bhaktavatsalam Committee was set up to look into the causes, particularly in rural areas, of lack of support in so far as girls' education is concerned. Their report has been circulated to all concerned.

(b) The amount so far spent on the special programmes indicated is estimated to be Rs. 664:54 lakhs. Over and above this, a certain portion of amounts spent on General Education has also been spent on the eduaction of girls and women, but separate account of this is not available.

Lecturers of Delhi Colleges

534. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lecturers of colleges in Delhi have demanded new dearness allowance rates for University teachers and have also submitted a memorandum; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to their demands?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Lecturers of the University of Delhi and its colleges have demanded Dearness Allowance and a Resolution from the Delhi University Teachers Association and the University Appointed Teachers Association has been received by the University in this regard.

(b) The matter has been taken up by the University of Delhi with the University Grants Commission who are considering the same.

Engineering College in Goa

535. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Goa Administration has approached the Central Government for establishing an engineering college in Goa and a polytechnic at Panjim and upgrading of the Goa Medical College; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have agreed in principle to the establishment of an engineering college in Goa and a polytechnic at Panjim and to upgrade the old medical school. The details of these schemes are being worked out.

Urdu

536. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or being taken to popularise Urdu Language; and

(b) whether due encouragement has been given to the Urdu poets and writers in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Under the "Development of Modern Indian Languages" grants-in-aid are sanctioned to various State Governments/voluntary organisations etc. for bringing out suitable publications in various Indian languages inculding Urdu.

Grants-in-aid have also been given to some Institutions who are doing useful service in the field of Urdu literature.

The University Grants Commission helps Universities to develop teaching and research in languages including Urdu. The Commission also encourages publication of learned works in different languages, including Urdu, which are recommended by Universities.

(b) Financial assistance in the form of lump sum grants of not more than Rs. 1,800 or monthly pensions not exceeding Rs. 150 per month has been given to about 100 Urdu writers and poets who are in indigent circumstances.

Common Script

537. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 73 on the 9th September, 1964 and state the progress so far made in the direction of evolving of a common script for all Indian languages?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): The Committee of Linguists set up by the Ministry to suggest symbols to represent the peculiar signs of Indian Languages for which no symbols existed in Devnagari has since submitted its final report. It is proposed to publish the recommendations of the Committee in the form of a press note for inviting opinions and suggestions. A final decision on the recommendations of the Committee will be taken by the Government after considering the opinions and suggestions of scholars and linguists that may be received.

Crude Oil Resources and Refining Capacity

538. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimates of crude oil resources and refining capacity installed in different regions in the country separately;

(b) the extent to which the refining capacity in each region is proposed to be increased during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether it is a fact that the refining capacity in Assam is much less than the oil resources there would justify; and

(d) if so, how far the refining capacity there is proposed to be augmented during Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a), (b) and (d). The total proved recoverable reserves of crude oil in the country are estimated to be 119 million tonnes. The refining capacity operating at present is 9·5 million tonnes per annum. By the end of 1966 this capacity is expected to increase to about 17 million tonnes per annum. For the time being an additional refining capacity of 5 million tonnes per annum has been approved for establishment during the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is regretted that it is not possible to publish the region-wise oil reserves or refining capacities under the Defence of India Rules.

(c) Yes, Sir. This is so because the location of refining capacity is dictated primarily by marketing considerations and not by local availability of crude oil.

Conference of Afro-Asian Scientists

539. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to convene a conference of Asian and African scientists some time in 1965;

(b) if so, its agenda; and

(c) the names of the countries which will be invited?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Association of Scientific Workers of India have decided to hold a Symposium of Scientists from Asia and Africa sometime in December 1965 and this proposal is now under consideration of Government.

(b) and (c). Details regarding these are yet to be finalised by the Association of Scientific Workers of India.

Indian Akademies and I.C.C.R.

540. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee headed by Dr. H. J. Bhabha, which was set up to review the working of the three Akademies and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is contained in the Report of the Committee, copies of which are available from the Library of the Parliament.

(c) The Report is under examination in consultation with the Akademies and the I.C.C.R.

Women's Hockey Tournament at Hong Kong

541. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission to the All India Women's Hockey Association to send a team to the first Asian Women's Hockey Tournament at Hong Kong from the 10th to 17th January, 1965 was refused by Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The All India Council of Sports did not recommend the proposal.

Councillors in D.M.C.

542. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to raise the number of Delhi Municipal Councillors;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). In terms of sub-section (6) of section 3 of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, after the expiry of the term of office of the existing councillors, the number of councillors of the Delhi Municipal Corporation should be raised to 100 on the basis of the population of Delhi as ascertained from the Census figures of 1961. No proposal to raise the number of councillors beyond what is provided by law is under consideration.

Kuki National Army

543. { **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** / **Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang of 50 persons described as "Kuki National Army" raided Nagarumphune a village near Imphal on the 10th January, 1965;

(b) if so, the loss of life and property as a result thereof; and

(c) the number of persons arrested so far in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir, according to information received from the Government of Manipur, on January 7, 1965 (and not on January 10) a gang of armed Kukis raided the village of Vaichei Nagarumphune.

(b) There was no loss of life but Rs. 132·25 and a few articles of clothing were taken away by the raiders.

(c) Twenty.

दिल्ली में स्कूल

544. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1960-61 से 1963-64 तक (वर्षवार) दिल्ली में हायर सेकेन्ड्री स्कूलों की संख्या कितनी थी और इन में से प्रति वर्ष ऐसे स्कूलों की संख्या क्या थी जिनके आय और व्यय के खातों की लेखा परीक्षा की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन में से कुछ स्कूलों के लेखों में अनेक अनियमितताएं पाई गई थीं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन अनियमितताओं के लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों को क्या दंड दिया गया था और भविष्य में ऐसी अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री भु० क० चागला) :

(क)

वर्ष	हायर सेकेंड्री स्कूलों की संख्या	उन हायर सेकेंड्री स्कूलों की संख्या जिनके लेखे जांचे गए
1960–61	269	142
1961–62	300	137
1962–63	325	162
1963–64	344	173

(ख) जी हां, कुछ स्कूलों में ।

(ग) अनियमितताओं की गम्भीरता के आधार पर निम्नलिखित दण्ड दिए गए हैं :—

(1) चेतावनी,

(2) वार्षिक वेतनवृद्धि रोकना,

(3) रकम की वसूली,

(4) नौकरी की समाप्ति ।

आडिट पार्टियों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं और इन्हें मजबूत करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों को अपने-अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में आने वाले स्कूलों

की देखभाल करने के कार्य को सुपुर्द कर दिया गया है ।

Serajuddin and Co. Affairs

545. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Koya:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1817 on the 23rd December, 1964 regarding Serajuddin and Co. affairs and state:

(a) whether any further progress has been made in the trial of various cases;

(b) if so, the stage which each of the said cases has reached; and

(c) if not, whether proceedings are being expedited?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Further progress has been made in the trial of the various cases relating to Serajuddin and Co. Affairs. The stage which each case has reached is indicated below:

(1) *Case against Shri D. N. Sahay:*

Cross-examination of P. W. Shri Annaswamy is still going on. The case has been adjourned to the 3rd 4th, 5th and 6th of March 1965 for his further cross-examination.

(2) *Case against Shri L.M.D' Cruz:*

Prosecution evidence is over and the case was posted for consideration of charge on 23rd and 24th February, 1965. The case has been posted on 9th and 10th April, 1965 for arguments on the question of framing charges.

(3) *Case against Shri H. R. Dewan:*

Further Prosecution Witnesses were examined. The case was posted to 1st February to 6th February 1965 for further prosecution evidence. As the a ccused field an adjournment petition on the ground of his illness, the case was adjourned to 26th March 1965 to 3rd April 1965 for further evidence.

(4) *Case against Shri G. P. Nayyar:*

Statement of accused Shri Serajuddin and Shri M. K. Rahman were recorded on the 11th and 12th of January 1965. Accused Shri G. P. Nayyar, Shri Serajuddin and Shri M. K. Rahman have filed lists of defence witnesses. Eleven defence witnesses on behalf of Shri G. P. Nayyar were examined between 8th February, 1965 to 11th February, 1965. The case has now been posted to 3rd March, 1965, 4th March, 1965 and 11th March, 1965 for the examination of further defence witnesses on behalf of accused Shri G. P. Nayyar.

2. The cases are proceeding in the Court and everything possible is being done to expedite them.

Missing Files of O.N.G.C.

546. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1818 on the 23rd December, 1964 regarding missing folders of Oil and Natural Gas Commission and state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the matter has been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the inordinate delay?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (c). No, Sir. Police investigation is continuing.

(b) Does not arise.

Vijnan Mandirs

547. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the poor performance towards setting up of Vijnan Mandirs by the State Govern-

ments the Central Government propose to take up the work with a view to utilising the full amount allotted under the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the manner in which it is proposed to speed up the execution work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to take back the administrative control of Vijnan Mandirs by the Central Government.

(b) As recommended by the Assessment Committee on Vijnan Mandirs, it is considered that the programme of work of Vijnan Mandirs can be carried out effectively only if they function under the State Governments as part and parcel of schemes of rural development, namely, the National Extension Service and Community Development and of educational institutions.

(c) The State Governments have been requested to consider opening of four to six new Vijnan Mandirs in each State during the remaining period of the third five year plan *i.e.* by the end of March 1966 and also to work out the programme for the Fourth Plan.

Detection of Crimes in Delhi

548. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to appoint a trained Public Relations Officer on the lines suggested by Mr. Parker, Chief of the Los Angeles Police to establish close contact with the Press so vitally necessary so as to minimise giving importance to wide and exaggerated publicity to detection of crimes in Delhi; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Mr. Parker has not yet furnished any report to the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

School Buildings

549. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Commission has made recommendations to construct cheaper types of primary and secondary school buildings in view of the prohibitive cost;

(b) when the scheme would be implemented; and

(c) the broad outlines of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Economic and Statistical Services

550. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1161 on the 9th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have since reviewed the authorised strength of the Economic and Statistical Services;

(b) whether direct recruitment to Grade IV is intended to be made along with other All India Cadres in September 1965; and

(c) when the direct recruitment to Grades II and III of the Economic and Statistical Services is expected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The authorised strength of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service is still under review and it is likely to take some time before a decision is taken in the matter.

(b) The question of the method of direct recruitment to Grade IV of the two Services is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The question is under consideration of the Government.

Hoover-Type Commission for Administrative Reforms

551. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to hold a Hoover-Type Comprehensive enquiry into the Union Administration; and

(b) if so, the particulars regarding the date and machinery for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Corruption in D.M.C.

552. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1963-64 the Indian Institute of Public Administration conducted a survey regarding graft and other evils prevalent in Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) whether Government had occasion to consider the report; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) The Indian Institute of Public Administration conducted a survey in October 1964 on "the experience of citizens in getting water connections" (A study in corruption).

(b) and (c). The report is under examination.

Geohydrology in Universities

553. **Shri Bade:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start special courses of Geohydrology at selected Universities; and

(b) if so, in which Universities?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में अश्लील साहित्य का जब्त किया जाना

554. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस ने अश्लील साहित्य जब्त करने के लिये एक आंदोलन आरम्भ किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसके परिणामस्वरूप अब तक कितनी पुस्तकें जब्त की गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) परिणामस्वरूप पिछले एक साल में 4398 पुस्तकें 11 पोस्टर और 21 फोटो जब्त किये गये ।

Medical facilities for D.Ps.

555. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant has been given to State Governments for the medical treatment of displaced persons during 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mahavir Tyagi): (a) and (b). Sanctions issued for grants to the State Governments so far in 1964-65 for medical treatment of displaced persons from East Pakistan are as follows:

	Rs in lakhs
Andhra Pradesh	0·56
Assam	1·10
Madhya Pradesh	7·62
Madras	0·03
Orissa	4·06
Uttar Pradesh	1·50
West Bengal	28·10
Maharashtra	0·06
Bihar	1·01
TOTAL	44·04

Further proposals for grants amounting to Rs. 53.49 lakhs are under consideration.

2. The total amount of expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Rehabilitation on the provision of medical facilities for displaced persons from East Pakistan is Rs. 5.72 crores.

3. Grants for the year 1965-66 will be sanctioned on receipt of proposals from the State Governments.

4. No grants were given for medical treatment of displaced persons from West Pakistan in 1964-65.

International Indian Ocean Expedition

556. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the progress reported so far by the International Indian Ocean Expedition, particularly on meteorological research by which this country could benefit and findings of fish population in the Indian 'sea waters' on which this country could rely for supply of fish?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The International Meteorological Centre at Bombay has received a large volume of data from the participating ships in the International Indian Ocean Expedition, which are being analysed; Plankton samples collected from different regions of the Indian Ocean have been received at the Indian Ocean Biological Centre, Cochin, for preliminary analysis and later study by specialists so that some indication of areas rich in fish population could be understood. All this work is now in progress.

Free Higher Secondary Education

557. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to abolish tuition fees for the Higher Secondary students in any State;

(b) if so, the names of those States; and

(c) whether the tuition fees for the same class will also be abolished in the Capital?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). No such decision has been taken by the Government of India. Madras State has abolished fees for High School students. Information is being collected in so far as other State Governments are concerned.

(c) A proposal to this effect is reported to be under examination in the Delhi Administration.

Scientific Research

558. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:**
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a resolution unanimously adopted by the Governing Body of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research that research laboratories which have the required scientific talent should not be precluded from taking further work for lack of financial resources;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been framed by Government to provide additional finances to the laboratories; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has recommended that every Scientific Laboratory/Institute should be permitted to develop at the maximum rate possible, limited only by its scientific capacity to expand, the rate of growth being 20 to 30 per cent. annually.

(b) and (c). A proposal for additional funds for the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and its National Laboratories/Institutes during 1965-66 is under submission.

Nehru International Co-operation Year

559. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Educational Conference has adopted a resolution urging the U.N. to designate and observe the year 1965 as the "Nehru International Co-operation Year"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government is not aware of the adoption of such a resolution.

(b) Does not arise.

Teaching Hindi in South

560. **Shri D. J. Naik:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a growing tendency among the people of the South to learn Hindi; and

(b) if so, the facilities provided to voluntary agencies which have taken up teaching of Hindi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Judging from the number of requests received from the Voluntary Hindi Organisations in the South for the opening of Hindi teaching classes and appointment of Hindi Pracharaks etc., the reply is in the affirmative.

(b) Voluntary Hindi Organisations are given financial assistance to the extent of 60 per cent. of their approved expenditure on opening of Hindi teaching classes, establishment of Hindi libraries and reading rooms, award of prizes for brilliance in Hindi, organisation of Hindi dramas, debates, elocution contests etc. The quantum of aid has been raised to 75 per cent of the approved expenditure from the next financial year.

Indian Statistical Service

561. Shrimati Akkamma Devi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of departmental candidates sponsored by his Ministry for selection and appointment to various grades of Indian Statistical Service;

(b) the number of persons selected for appointment to various grades at its initial constitution as on the 31st December, 1964;

(c) the number of persons, if any, left out; and

(d) the criterion followed in assessing the suitability of a departmental candidate for inclusion in the service at the time of initial constitution?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) 182 departmental candidates were sponsored for selection for appointment to the various grades of the Indian Statistical Service.

(b) The Selection Committee, constituted by the Union Public Service Commission, selected 176 departmental candidates for appointment to various grades at the initial constitution of the Service.

(c) 6 departmental candidates were left out.

(d) As the selections were made by the Selection Committee, constituted by the Union Public Service Commission, the criteria for selection followed by the Committee are not known to this Ministry.

Complaints against Government Employees

562. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Chief Welfare Officer, Government of India, New Delhi against Government employees during the past six months relating to (i) misconduct, (ii) misuse of official position and (iii) domestic quarrel;

(b) the number out of them which have been processed and the number where no action was considered necessary and on what grounds;

(c) whether the complainant is apprised of the action taken on a complaint; and

(d) if so, at what stage?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The Chief Welfare Officer is not responsible for dealing with the cases of misconduct or misuse of official position on the part of Government employees. Five complaints of domestic quarrel were received by him during the past six months.

(b) All the five complaints have been processed.

(c) and (d). The complainant is apprised of the action as soon as a decision is taken in the matter.

Cases in Delhi Courts

563. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: / Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases in some of the Delhi Courts are piling up for judgements;

(b) whether even in cases where defaulters pleaded their guilt months ago, judgments are kept pending; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is only one case in which judgement could be delivered even though the accused had confessed his guilt, because the accused

who was on bail had absented himself from the court on the date the judgement was to be delivered.

Primary School Buildings in Rajasthan

564. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount of loan or subsidy granted to Rajasthan Government for the construction of Primary school buildings during 1963-64 and 1964-65?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Nil.

Prevention of Corruption

565. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of States which have enacted legislation for prevention of corruption?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): According to information available only the following Governments have enacted legislations relating to prevention of corruption:—

State	Name of enactment
1 Kerala	(i) The Kerala Enquiries and Summonses Act, 1960 (as amended by Act No 19 of 1962—(Kerala)
	(ii) The Kerala Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1962
	(iii) The Kerala Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1963
2 Uttar Pradesh	The U P Vigilance Establishment Ordinance, 1965 (U P Ordinance No I of 1965)
3 Madhya Pradesh	The Central Provinces and Berar Special Police Establishment Act, 1947 (No XVII of 1947)
4 Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Civil Services Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) (Act 1960 (Act No II of 1960)
5 Punjab	(i) The Pepsu Prevention of corruption (Supplementary) Act, 2008 (Pepsu Act, No XXIV of 2008 BK)
	(ii) The Code of Ciriminal Procedure (East Punjab Amendment) Act, 1949 (East Punjab Act No XXVIII of 1949)

Detention under D.I.R.

566. { Shri Kolla Venkaiah: / Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Members of Parliament arrested and detained under D.I.R. in various States in December 1964 and January 1965;

(b) the number of Members of State Legislatures in various States arrested and detained under D.I.R.;

(c) whether there has been a demand for reconsideration of these cases; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). According to information available, 11 Members of Parliament and 48 Members of State Legislatures were detained in December 1964 and January, 1965. No demand has been received by the Central Government for reconsidering these cases.

Annals of India

567. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India History Congress held at Ranchi has suggested to the Central Government to re-write Annals of India; and

(b) if so, the Government's reactions thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Economic Pool

568. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the formation of an economic pool for staffing various managerial positions in the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) the manner in which the selection and recruitment to this pool will be regulated?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The various aspects connected with the staffing of Public Sector Undertakings are still under consideration.

Loan Scholarships Scheme

569. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount advanced to various State Governments for award of loan Scholarships to students under the National Loan Scholarships Scheme so far in 1964-65; and

(b) the extent to which this loan scholarships scheme has helped students to continue their higher education?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) A sum of Rs. 2,22,52,000/- has been advanced to various State Governments/Union Territories under the National Loan Scholarships Scheme in 1964-65 for disbursement to the students.

(b) Approximately 32,300 students are expected to be benefited in the current financial year under the scheme.

Wind Mills

570. Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bangalore National Aeronautical Laboratory has developed Wind Mill for generation of electricity and irrigational facilities; and

(b) if so, how far the Wind Mills have become popular in India?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore, has developed two types of Wind Mills for

lifting water for the purpose of small scale irrigation and domestic water supply. Prototype of a Wind electric generator, suitable for charging batteries and for working a small pump, has also been fabricated.

(b) The Laboratory is engaged in completing the research and development work already undertaken by it as an experimental measure, and for demonstration purposes it has installed about 50 Wind Mills in villages in consultation with the State Governments concerned, with satisfactory results. While the Laboratory's technical advice and assistance in the field will continue to be available, the large scale introduction of Wind Mills in the rural areas of the country is a matter for decision by the State Governments and the local bodies such as Panchayats and Community Development Centres.

Discovery of High Explosive Dynamite

571. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Protection Force had discovered six pounds of high explosive dynamite on the railway track near Naogan Railway station, north of Dimapur on the Assam-Nagaland border on the 17th December, 1964;

(b) if so, whether an enquiry has been ordered; and

(c) the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) It has been reported that the Railway Protection Force Search Party found a packet near the railway track between Chungajan and Naojan railway stations on the night intervening December 11/12 and not on December 17, 1964.

(b) and (c). Inquiries revealed that the packet contained only a paper weight camouflaged as high explosive bomb without any charge.

जैसलमेर में तेल की खोज

572 **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री सूर्य प्रसाद :
श्री वी० बं० शर्मा :

क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री 9 दिसम्बर, 1964 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1116 के उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जैसलमेर में तेल की खोज करने के सम्बंध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : भूगर्भीय मानचित्रण, प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण और आकर्षक एवं चुम्बकीय सर्वेक्षण पूरे किये गये हैं । इस क्षेत्र में खारो तार नामक स्थान पर पहले कुएं के व्यधन का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है ।

अब तक किये गये परीक्षण कार्यों के दौरान में वहां पर गैस की विद्यमानता के मामूली चिन्ह दिखाई दिये हैं और परीक्षण प्रगति पर है ।

बीकानेर में उर्वरक कारखाना

573. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री सूर्य प्रसाद :

क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बीकानेर जिले की लूनकरसर तहसील में उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अल्गेशन) : इस समय बिकानेर जिले के लूकनरसर तहसील में उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Synthetic Rubber Factories in Public Sector

574. **Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up two synthetic rubber factories in the public sector;

(b) if so, the progress made in this respect; and

(c) when and where the factories are likely to be set up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Government are currently examining proposals received from some foreign Companies for technical and financial collaboration.

(c) Bombay and Koyali have been proposed as suitable locations. But no final decision has yet been taken either about location or the time-schedule of erection.

Synthetic Rubber Factory

575. **Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a second licence has been issued to set up a synthetic rubber factory in the private sector;

(b) if so, the annual capacity of the plant;

(c) the type of synthetic rubber to be produced and the expected ex-factory price of the synthetic rubber produced by it; and

(d) when the factory is expected to go into production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No second licence has been issued. However, a letter of intent has been issued.

(b) 25,000 tonnes per annum.

(c) Cis-polybutadiene type. Ex-factory price is not available.

(d) Not possible to say at this stage.

Mining Engineers

576. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have, of late, been considering the question of deputing some mining engineers for service in the African countries; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Government are prepared to depute mining engineers to newly developing countries in Africa if their services are required by such countries.

Welfare Programme for Women Employees

577. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any welfare programme for women employees of Central Government;

(b) if so, the nature of the programme, the financial assistance rendered and the areas which it covers; and

(c) whether there is any proposal before Government to re-organise the programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The welfare programme undertaken by the Government is for both men and women employees. There is no special welfare programme exclusively for women employees.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

Gulf of Cambay and Kutch

578. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Marine Seismic prospecting in the Gulf of Cambay and Kutch;

(b) if so, the area surveyed so far; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Preliminary results of the survey done in certain areas of the Gulf of Cambay have been received. Similar results for the Gulf of Kutch are not yet available as work has just commenced in that area.

(c) The results for the Gulf of Cambay indicate that there are sedimentary rocks with good prospect for oil or gas.

Cases Pending in Orissa High Court

579. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of cases pending in Orissa High Court at Cuttack as on the 31st December, 1964?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): 2210.

Tax on Vehicles entering Mahe

580. **Shri Koya:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pondicherry Administration is collecting some tax from owners of vehicles entering Mahe;

(b) whether they are aware of the difficulties experienced by people who have their business in Tellicherry and homes in Mahe; and

(c) whether the Central Government are getting any share from those collections?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (c). The Mahe Municipality has imposed a tax on certain types of vehicles entering the area within the municipal limits. The proceeds of this tax are retained by the Municipality and the Government of Pondicherry or the Government of India do not get any share from these collections.

(b) The tax had been in force for a long time but was temporarily suspended for a short period in 1963. As the stoppage resulted in heavy loss of revenue to the Mahe Municipality, it was re-imposed.

Cases Pending in Kerala High Court

581. **Shri Koya:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of cases pending in the Kerala High Court as on the 31st December, 1964?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): 17631.

Aid to Teachers

582. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial help has been given to teachers out of the collections made on the Teachers' Day in 1962, 1963 and 1964 by the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Collections made during 1962 and 1963 were invested in the Defence Bonds because of the national emergency. The

scheme of assistance has been commenced out of the collections made from and after September, 1964. A sum of Rs. 11,020 has been disbursed to 10 teachers or their families in Kerala and 300 others cases are under consideration. All States and Union Territories are similarly to render financial help to teachers in their areas out of the collections made by them; but the exact information from them has not yet been received inspite of requests.

Merit Scholarships in Public Schools

583. **Shri Krishnapal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Merit Scholarships in Residential Schools awarded to students on the basis of the last examinations; and

(b) the number out of those students who, when they took the examination, were studying in schools situated in (i) corporation and municipal areas, (ii) town and notified areas, and (iii) rural areas?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) 200.

(b) (i) 111, (ii) 59, (iii) 30.

Science Talent Search Scholarships

584. **Shri Krishnapal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of science talent search scholarships awarded to students on the basis of last examination; and

(b) the number out of those students who, when they took the examination, were studying in schools situated in (i) corporation and municipal areas (ii) town and notified areas, and (iii) rural areas?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Selections for the 1965 awards have not yet been completed. 235 scholarships were awarded in 1964.

(b) The required information is not readily available.

दिल्ली में कुतुब मीनार

585 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री विश्वनाथ राय :
श्री समनानी :
श्री ब्रजेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में कुतुब मीनार के एक ओर झुकने के लक्षण दिखाई पड़ते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मीनार की जांच के लिए एक विशेष समिति नियुक्त की गई है, जो इसकी इमारती सुदृढ़ता के लिए उपाय सुझाएगी ।

Ideals of Late Shri Nehru

586. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Executive Board of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO, has taken a decision to hold an international meet of world intellectuals on November 14, 1965 to discuss and promote the ideals of the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru;

(b) whether Government have been apprised of the programme drawn up for the purpose; and

(c) if so, their reaction to it and also the assistance that this Commission will receive?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). The questions do not arise.

Special Police Establishment

587. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 219 officials faced open enquiries by the Special Police Establishment during December, 1964;

(b) if so, the corresponding figures in December, 1963 as also the total number of persons involved in such cases during 1964; and

(c) the action taken against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 141 and 2470.

(c) Of the cases taken up against 219 officials during December 1964, cases against 11 officials have been reported to the Departments concerned for taking departmental action against them. Remaining cases are pending investigation.

Attack on Police Station in Minicoy Island

588. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some sailors working in foreign ships attacked the police station at Bade village in Minicoy Island in the first week of February, 1965;

(b) whether they had threatened students and others not to attend the Republic Day celebrations; and

(c) the action taken, against the concerned sailors?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Certain persons of Bada village in Minicoy, in consequence of the instigation by some sailors who worked on foreign ships and who had returned home on leave, had threatened students and others not to participate in the Republic Day functions. Later on 4th February, 1965, when two ring leaders including a sailor were being interrogated in the police station, a crowd tried to attack the police station and disturb public peace. 32 persons are being prosecuted under Sections 148, 324, 353, 437, 447 of Indian Penal Code read with Section 149 of Indian Penal Code.

Drilling in the Gulf of Cambay

589. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ENI, the Italian Oil Company has been asked to undertake off-shore drilling in the Gulf of Cambay; and

(b) if so, on what terms?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir. The contract is between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and SNAM, S.p.A.

(b) The main terms of the contract are:—

(i) The Contractor will drill off shore wells for oil or gas exploration and/or production in the Gulf of Cambay upto a maximum depth of 6,000 meters, in a maximum water depth of 150 feet, on behalf of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(ii) The drilling rig, mobile platform, ancillary equipment including drill pipes, drill collars etc. will be provided by the Contractor. The well logging unit shall be provided by the Commission.

(iii) The Contractor shall provide necessary personnel for the work. He shall also provide residential accommodation on his mobile platform for 3 employees of the Commission.

(iv) The Commission will supply bits, core barrels, core-heads, mud materials, chemical additives, cement, fuel and lubricants casing and all its accessories well heads and all that shall remain permanently in the well.

(v) The contract is for a working period of 365 days to count from the time all equipment and personnel have arrived at the first well location. The Commission has the option to extend the contract for a further period upto 365 days.

(vi) The assumed value of the contract for materials, equipment and for work and services is U.S. $4,310,193.

(vii) Payments to contractor are being made under the ENI Credit.

Petro-chemical Industries

590. **Shri Jashvant Mehta**: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received during the last one year for establishing petrochemical industries in the country;

(b) the number of licences issued and

(c) the number of applications rejected and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Fourteen applications were received during the year 1964.

(b) Two.

(c) Four—for the reason that required quantities of raw material will not be available for the schemes.

Basic Education

591. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Board of Basic Education met in the beginning of February, 1965; and

(b) if so, the schemes for promotion of basic education which were finalised in the meeting?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the Second meeting of the National Board of Basic Education were:—

1. Education at the elementary stage throughout the country should progressively and as quickly as possible be made to conform to the system of basic education. The existing basic schools should be strengthened and developed fully to become effective basic schools of high standard. The remaining elementary schools should be enabled to progress towards the same goal by introduction of appropriate activities, the particular crafts to be adopted in each school being selected to suit local environments.

2. The post basic schools should be developed as an integral part of the system of education at the secondary stage. The existing post basic schools should be specially strengthened to rise to a high standard. Adequate provision should be made in all secondary schools for production-centred and other programmes as a continuation of basic education at the elementary stage.

3. Teacher Training Institutions should also be strengthened adequately so that teachers trained therein are competent to implement the programme of basic education more effectively. This strengthening would include reorganisation of curriculum, establishment of model basic schools for practising teaching, provision of resi-

dential accommodation and physical facilities for organising community and other activities.

4. Educational administration in the Centre as well as in the States should be suitably strengthened and oriented to achieve the object of developing a sound system of basic education.

5. The National Board of Basic Education need not continue as a separate body but the work of keeping a constant watch on and guiding the progress of basic education should be taken up by the Central Advisory Board of Education and its Standing Committee on School Education, which may be suitably strengthened if necessary by inclusion of more experts on basic education.

Oil Deposits under Sea

592. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**
Shri C. R. Raja:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Russian experts regarding probability of oil under sea, near Madras, Kerala, Cambay beach and Kutch; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Preliminary results of the off-shore survey near Coromandol Coast and Gulf of Cambay have indicated interesting possibilities.

Oil and Gas in Gujarat State

593 **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**
Shri C. R. Raja:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drilling operations carried out so far in Gujarat State and the number of wells in which oil and gas has been struck;

(b) the potentiality of these wells?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) 269 deep wells and 10 structural wells have been drilled in Gujarat State. Out of the deep wells drilled, 163 are oil producers and 30 are gas producers. Of the remaining deep wells, 43 are dry wells, and 33 wells are under test or to be tested fully. The structural wells are for geological information only.

(b) the potentiality of the oil wells varies from 10 tons to 75 tons per day per well and of the gas wells from 10,000 cu. metres to 60,000 cu. metres per day per well.

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12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Instrusion of Pakistani Personnel into Kutch

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

> "गुजरात के कच्छ जिले में करीमशाही क्षेत्र के निकट पाकिस्तान द्वारा लगभग 13,000 एकड़ भूमि में घुसपैठ ।"

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, the statement is pretty long. If you will permit me I will place it on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: He may place it on the Table, hon. Members might study it and then I will give them another opportunity.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह वक्तव्य यहां पर पढ़ा जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं । मैं दूसरा मौका दूंगा सवाल करने के लिये ।

Shri Swaran Singh: I lay the statement on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3892/65].

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह पढ़ा नहीं जायेगा तब हम सवाल क्या करेंगे ।

12.02 hrs.

RE: C.B.I. REPORT

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, before you proceed to the next item, may I seek your guidance on an important matter? In accordance with the directions contained in your momentous historic, ruling last Friday which is in tune with the highest traditions of the best parliament of the world.....

Mr. Speaker: I had requested hon. Members many a time that comments on the Speaker's conduct or his decisions.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I submitted to you, Sir, on Friday copies of the C.B.I. Report submitted to the Cabinet Sub-Committee together with the Sub-Committee's decisions thereon, along with the necessary certificates and requested you to accord me permission to lay it on the Table. The difficulty is this. Every day questions are coming up. This C.B.I. report deals with so many issues, so many matters which may crop up in the House in some manner or other during Question Hour or otherwise. There is only one copy with us. Unless, therefore, it is allowed to be laid on the Table we cannot refer to it during Question Hour or otherwise. I, therefore, request that it may be allowed to be laid on the Table. I have given notice of this to the Minister also this morning.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I came to know from Shri Kamath that he has submitted to you a certified copy of the C.B.I. report. Unless it is laid on the Table I am afraid when, for instance, the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs are taken up and we try to strengthen the hands of Shri Nanda by dealing with all the corruption cases, we will not be able to mention this at all. I would, therefore, request you to direct the Minister to lay it on the Table without any delay.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, you must have already noted how quita a large number of very influential English daily papers have expressed their comments in regard to this particular matter. They have also suggested that it would serve nobody's purpose and no interest would be advanced by not making this report available to the public. They have also mentioned that the Government has not served any public purpose at all by trying to keep up this illusion that it is still a secret and confidential document. Quite a large number of us have been favoured with the knowledge of this report. We have been also able to read some portions of this report. Under these circumstances, it would serve, I think, the purpose of this House if you are good enough to permit Shri Kamath to place this on the Table of the House. Otherwise, what is likely to happen is that we would be knowing the contents of the report, we would be seeing the report and at the same time without proper authority and both the Government as well as this Parliament would be placed at a great disadvantage because what comes within the knowledge of the Members of this House is not allowed to be placed on the Table even when it is no longer

[Shri Ranga]

a secret even when the Government is proved obviously to have been in the wrong in having kept it as a secret.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, I only want to submit one thing, now that the Prime Minister is also here. All these points have been placed here. If they do not choose to put this summary, that is the report which Shri Kamath has certified, would they like to place the fuller report, which contains about 200 pages, before the House because they feel that this report contains only a summary of the final findings of the Cabinet Sub-Committee?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr: Speaker, Sir, it will not be showing proper understanding and regard for your ruling if after that ruling Government does not make up its mind as to whether it should courageously and in a forthright manner come and face a reality. We will be driven, even in spite of your ruling, to hideous and not highly edifying means of quoting chapter and verse from it. Filibustering is not known to this House. But if I am to speak on the demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs —and this year I think I would like to—my recourse, after your ruling, will be to go on citing from it. Will it be adding to the prestige of the House. Will the Government emerge in a better light? I think the House knows it, the press knows it and the country knows it. The only way for them to respect your ruling and try to save such reputation as they think they still possess and to show regard for parliamentary working is either to co-operate with Shri Kamath and Shri P. K. Deo or the Home Minister himself take the initiative and volunteer to place the report on the Table of the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I was not in this House when you gave your momentous ruling. I read about it while very far away from this House. But I did get the impression, because that is the only possible concomitant of your ruling, that members of this House would have an opportunity of full study of this document which Shri Kamath was enabled by your ruling to place on the Table of this House. Then I discovered to my consternation that the document is nowhere to be seen.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is here with me.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My submission, therefore, is that you permit this document to be placed on the Table of the House so that every member would have access to it without having any kind of difficulty about it. I do not want to be in a position to wangle access to this particular document. If it is laid on the Table of the House by Government, or by Shri Kamath with your permission, then I have a regular access to it. I want every member of this House to have a regular opportunity of access to it. And I do feel, therefore, that it follows upon your ruling that the document is enabled to be placed on the Table of the House and since the Government is in the picture and since the Government can give us a fully authorised version of the document, it is the duty of the Government to place it on the Table of the House.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूं कि यह रपट यहां पर रखी जाए, खास तौर पर इस लिए कि ऐसे मामलों को लटकाकर रखने से हमारी संसदीय पद्धति को बड़ा भारी नुक्सान पहुंचता है, इसलिये कि जो सरकारी पक्ष है उसके अन्दर के आपसी विरोधों का हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के अन्दर भी घुस आना हो जाया करता है ।

पहले भी भ्रष्टाचार के मामले हुए हैं, पहले प्रताप सिंह कैरों फंसे अब दूसरे साहब आ गए हैं । लेकिन इससे उसकी जड़ के बारे

में समझ में नहीं आ पाता । खाली यह होता है कि एक व्यक्ति गया तो दूसरा आ गया । ऐसे मामलों को लटकाकर रखने का नतीजा यह होगा कि पटनायक साहब चले जाएंगे और दूसरा कांग्रेसी आ जाएगा । फिर उसके विरुद्ध अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव रखा जायगा । इस तरह इन मामलों को खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता । इसलिए इन सारे मामलों को जनता के सामने साफ़ करने की जरूरत है । यह खास तौर से इसलिए भी जरूरी है कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कांग्रेस के आपसी विरोध के हम भी प्रतिबिम्ब या साथी बन जाएं, जिसका मुझे बहुत ज्यादा खतरा दिखायी दे रहा है ।

Mr. Speaker: In the ruling that I have given I have tried to make it clear in what cases I can ask the Government to place the document on the Table of the House. Both Government and the Members of the Opposition already know that there are rules which relate to the laying of documents on the Table—how it can be done and when it can be done. So far as quotations are concerned, as I have said in that ruling, when some discussion is going on members can quote what is relevant to the discussion; not otherwise. In other words, time cannot be provided simply for the sake of quoting a document. At this moment, there was no occasion to refer to this document. There is nothing, no discussion, at this moment on which I can just say whether a reference to a particular document is relevant or not. When some discussion is going on and when the opportunity arises or when a separate discussion is asked for and a member quotes from a document, then only this question will arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is a Bill coming soon.

Mr. Speaker: Because it is coming, I should allow it now? When the opportunity comes and the question arises, certainly we can consider what follows from that and what decision should be given. If any further clarification is needed at that time, I can give it then; not at this moment.

Shri Nath Pai: Now he may be permitted to lay it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: No permission has yet been given and it cannot be laid on the Table in this manner. He will kindly resume his seat.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I am grateful to you for your clarification. But may I ask for a further clarification? The practical difficulty is this. Today there was a question on the Santhanam Committee's recommendations. Had that question been reached, in the course of supplementaries, I would have asked about the C.B.I. report in the light of the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee. I would have asked whether its findings do not justify prosecution, judicial inquiry and all that. Suppose tomorrow there is another question, because there are several matters mentioned in the C.B.I. report. Now, we have all equal rights, whether on that side or this side. Unless the report is available to every member equally, how can a member make use of the material contained in the document for raising supplementaries during the question hour or during other business of the House? That is the practical difficulty. Kindly resolve that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am sorry I am getting up again, but I want your direction. As far as I remember, the hon. Member, Shri P. K. Deo was trying to quote from a document which Shri Kamath had offered to place on the Table of the House, which the Deputy-Speaker was willing to allow to be laid on the Table of the House but which, because the government resisted, was not placed on the Table of the House. Shri Kamath could go on quoting extracts from whatever document he had in his hand. But when

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Shri P. K. Deo had quoted from Shri Kamath's document you stopped him. Not only you stopped him but you took some time in order to make up your mind what exactly the position was and you made up your mind after careful thought and after hearing all sides, including the Minister of Law and some other people. And when you decided on the fact that this was a document which rightfully should have been permitted to be placed on the Table of the House, which was not done, when you decided this document was being referred to by a particular member whom you were constrained to stop, then naturally, it is to the part of the proceedings relative to that particular discussion that your ruling was applicable. When you gave your ruling about the right of the member to have that document placed on the Table of the House and accessible to everybody—not by way of going to Shri Kamath as a personal friend and trying to put pressure on him one way or the other, but as the right which accrues to one as a Member of Parliament. In view of your ruling—and I can quote no more authoritative pronouncement—I have a right to have complete access, here and now, to that document because that is the ruling that you have given in your wisdom.

Mr. Speaker: My difficulty is that Shri Mukerjee was not here when certain proceedings took place. In his absence, Shri P. K Deo and others had pointed out that if the decision was not given and this discussion on the President's Address was concluded, he would be precluded from quoting from that document. I said that was correct but, then, other discussions would be coming up, like the general discussion on the budget, when members would have ample opportunities.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not before that? What about the question hour? Then there is the Income-tax Bill.

Mr. Speaker: About question hour also, Shri Kamath had stated that if his question had been reached he would have quoted from it. Then I would have certainly considered what was to be done and what was proper. I might even have given a ruling. Now the fact remains that question had not been reached.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Some other members also want it, but only one copy is available.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to submit.....

Mr. Speaker: Let me finish.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only wanted to say....

Mr. Speaker: Shall I leave my statement in the middle?

Shri Nath Pai: He is in a very chastened mood now. We should hear him.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai and Shri Banerjee have always been in a chastened mood. The difficulty always has been with me. Now, let me hear Shri Banerjee in a chastened mood, according to him.

Shri Ranga: The government should also be in a chastened mood.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Kamath's contention was that had the question been reached then some of the members would have requested you for the document. Now you state that other opportunities may be utilized when we have a discussion. I have before me the agenda paper in which the first Bill to be considered is the Income-tax Amendment Bill. What is it about? The Statement of Objects and Reasons says: "The main object of the Bill is to replace the Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance...."

Mr. Speaker: Now, should I take up the Income-tax Bill?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is relevant.

Mr. Speaker: When I come to that, then he might tell me how it is relevant.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will explain my whole difficulty. Kindly hear me. I will explain why I want this document. The Statement of Objects and Reasons clearly says:

> "The Ordinance was promulgated.... and contains provisions which were found to be immediately necessary, relating to searches and seizures, voluntary disclosures and validation of certain searches.....
>
> The powers of search and seizure are being enlarged, enabling seizure of any money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing which represents either wholly or partly undisclosed income or property."

We know that these officers or gentlemen and even non-officials have amassed wealth. That is our information. We would like to see the CBI report to speak on this Bill. It is very relevant.

Mr. Speaker: There is one Bill that is to come after some time here.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Immediately after this.

Mr. Speaker:....when he might require or feel the necessity of quoting from it and therefore I should get this placed on the Table, I do not agree there. These 20 minutes have not been spent so usefully as we ought to have done.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे एक विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बिजनैस तो खत्म हो गया ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैंने आप के पास एक विशेषाधिकार सम्बंधी नोटिस भेजा था मैं उसके बारे में.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मैंने नहीं देखा । देर में पहुंचा होगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैंने वह नोटिस 11 बजे से पहले दिया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास तो वह आपका नोटिस जब मैं अन्दर आने लगा, 11 बज कर जब आखिरी टिक हुआ तब तक मेरे पास नहीं पहुंचा था । बहरहाल मुझे उसे देख लेने दीजिये और अगर वह वाकई विशेषाधिकार का मामला है तो मैं उस पर अवश्य गौर करूंगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा वह विशेषाधिकार...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी जब वह लिया नहीं जा रहा है तो माननीय सदस्य कैसे कह जा रहे हैं ।

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12 22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Reports of the Indian Refineries Limited and the Cochin Refineries Limited

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the Indian Refineries Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3893/65.]

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

(iii) Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited, Ernakulam, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(iv) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[*Placed in Library See* No. LT-3894/65.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3895/65.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARDEN REACH WORKSHOPS LIMITED

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministery of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Garden Reach Workshops Limitted, Calcutta, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3896/65.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER NAVY ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 68 dated the 20th February, 1965, containing corrigendum to Notification No. S.RO: 22E dated the 3rd August, 1964, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957.

Placed in Library. See No. LT-3897/65.]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT

12.24 hrs.

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.24½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-second Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1964-65) on Appropriation Accounts (Railways), 1962-63 and Audit Report (Railways), 1964.

STATEMENT *RE.* OFFER OF WHEAT GIFT BY CANADA

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Sir, in my statement before the House on the 18th February 1965, I had drawn attention to the shortfall in the arrivals of wheat on account of the strike of longshoremen in the East Coast and the Gulf ports in the United States. While informing the House about the unconditional gift of 1,50,000 tons of wheat made by the Australian Government, I had stated that we had approached other countries for additional quantities of wheat. I am happy to announce the Government of

Canada have offered us a special additional wheat aid of 100,000 tons for immediate shipment. During the current financial year,Canada has alreay provided us $7 million Aid under the Colombo Plan with which we imported 87,000 tons of Canadian wheat in Setpember and October last. I would like to convey on behalf of the Government of India our thanks to the Canadian Government for their timely assistance in helping us to tide over the present difficult period.

2. The continuance of the strike of the longshoremen at the U.S. Gulf ports has reduced the availability of wheat for distribution to the States in March and April. I am happy to say that the Governments of Iran, Pakistan and South Korea have expressed their readiness to divert wheat ships bound for their respective countries. This has been made possible by the goodwill of the French Prime Minister and I would like to thank the French Government for this friendly gesture. We have also made an additional purchase of 100,000 tons of wheat from France on easy payment terms. We hope to be able to tide over the difficult period with the help of these additional supplies and the supplies from Australia, Canada and the West Coast ports of the United States.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं । अभी मंत्री महोदय ने एक वक्तव्य दिया है तो इसके बारे में आप का यह कहना है कि जो भी आवश्यक घोषणाएं इस सदन में होती हैं, इस प्रकार की महत्वपूर्ण घोषणाएं इस सदन में होने से पहले और कहीं उनको प्रकट न किया जाय लेकिन अभी जो मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की है कैनाडा के गेहूं की, आज प्रातःकाल आकाशवाणी से यह समाचार प्रसारित हुआ है । जब यह महत्वपूर्ण घोषणा यहां होने वाली थी तो इससे पहले आकाशवाणी को या किसी समाचार समिति को इस प्रकार का समाचार देना कहां तक उपयुक्त है ? अगर उनको यह दे दिया गया तो इस सदन में महत्वपूर्ण घोषणा का अभिप्राय क्या है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: This announcement was made in the Canadian Parliament last night and evidently that news was broadcast.

12:25½ hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL,* 1965

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1964-65.

Mr Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1964-65."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

12·26 hrs.

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-Tax Act, 1961 and to

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 3-3-65.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

validate certain searches under that Act, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a comparatively short Bill which is primarily intended to replace the Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965, which was promulgated by the President on the 6th of January last. The opportunity has also been taken to introduce certain other amendments which are incidental or supplemental to the matters covered by the Ordinance.

I have no doubt that the hon. Members will welcome the main purpose of the Bill. That purpose is the unearthing of unaccounted money and recovery of tax due thereon. The measures which are being adopted to achieve it are two-fold: firstly, the strengthening of the machinery to discover and seize unaccounted assets with a view to ensure speedy recovery of taxes in respect of the undisclosed income represented by such assets; and, secondly encouraging persons to come forward with voluntary disclosures of their concealed income.

As the hon. Members are aware, the Finance Act, 1964 enlarged to some extent the powers relating to search and seizure under the Income-tax Act, 1961. Those powers, however, did not include the power to seize unaccounted assets discovered during the search. In the absence of such a power, it would be possible for the persons concerned to arrange to place some of those assets beyond the reach of the Income-tax Department for purposes of recovery. We, therefore, found that for these measures to be really effective, certain additional powers were necessary.

The Income-tax authorities are being empowered to seize assets like money, bullion and jewellery which represent either wholly or partly undisclosed income or property. For this purpose, they may, in case of obstruction, break open the lock of any door, box, locker or safe. Where it is not found practicable to seize any asset, the officer conducting the search may serve an order on the owner or the person who is in possession of such asset that he shall not deal with it in any way except with the previous permission of the officer. To ensure that such an order may be effective, punishment is provided for its contravention. It will also be useful to obtain statements, where possible, from the persons concerned on the spot during the time of search and seizure so that such persons may not invent explanations as a result of afterthought.

Formerly, only the Commissioner could authorise an Inspecting Assistant Commissioner or an Income-tax Officer to carry out search and seizure. The Power conferred on the Commissioner is being extended to the Director of Inspection and further, the authorisation may be in favour of a Deputy Director of Inspection or an Assistant Director of Inspection in addition to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner or the Income-tax Officer. This provision is being made so that time may not be unnecessarily lost in contacting the Commissioner when the Directorate gets some reliable information relating to books of account or assets not disclosed to the Income-tax Department.

I would like to make one thing clear. The authorisation by the Director of Inspection or the Commissioner will not be lightly given; it will be given only when he has reason to believe that the information which has come into his possession is of a reliable nature. It would, of course, be impossible to ensure beforehand that the information available is hundred per cent correct. Every effort will, however, be made to see that innocent people are not harassed.

The Income-tax Officer will make an enquiry in order to arrive at a reasonable estimate of the undisclosed income represented by the seized assets. In the course of this enquiry, he will give a reasonable opportunity

to the person concerned for being heard. The enquiry will be carried out as expeditiously as possible and will be completed within 90 days of the seizure. Within this period the Income-tax Officer will pass an order estimating, to the best of his judgment, the undisclosed income and calculating the amount of tax on the same. This will be purely an *ad hoc* estimate, and will not prejudice the regular assessment which will be later completed on the basis of such further material which the Income-tax Officer may be able to gather or the assessee may produce. The Income-tax Officer will also specify the amount that will be required to satisfy any existing liability under the direct taxes enactments in respect of which the assessee is in default or is deemed to be in default. Only those assets which are, in the opinion of the Income-tax Officer, necessary for the satisfaction of the liability in respect of the undisclosed income as well as such existing liabilities will be retained and the remaining assets will be forthwith returned to the person from whose custody they were seized.

The order made by the Income-tax Officer in this connection will be a fair one based on the materials available. It is being provided that the Income-tax Officer shall pass the order only with the previous approval of the Commissioner. A person who feels aggrieved by such an order can also make an application for appropriate relief to an authority to be notified by the Central Government in this behalf.

Certain searches already made by the Income-tax Department have been contested in courts of law on technical grounds that there were no pending proceedings when the searches were made or that the assistance of persons other than authorised officers was taken for the purpose of the search. It is proposed to validate the searches already made. It is further being clarified that for the purpose of search and seizure, proceedings will include not only pending proceedings but also proceedings which have already been completed or proceedings which may be commenced after the date of the search. The officers conducting the search are being empowered to requisition the services of police officers as well as officers of the Central Government.

The assets retained by the income-tax officer will be applied for the discharge of the existing liabilities under the Direct Taxes Acts in respect of which the assessee is in default or is deemed to be in default. The remaining assets will be utilised for the recovery of the tax determined on completion of the regular income-tax assessments for all the years to which the undisclosed income relates, provided, in respect of such tax also the assessee is in default or is deemed to be in default. For the purpose of recovery of these liabilities, the retained assets will be deemed to be under distraint and the income-tax officer can sell such of them as may be found necessary. Whatever assets remain after all such liabilities have been discharged will be returned forthwith to the person from whose custody they were seized.

While every effort will be made to retain only those assets whose value will correspond as closely as possible to the tax liabilities for the satisfaction of which they are being retained, there may nevertheless be some cases where the value of the retained assets may exceed these liabilities. In certain circumstances it would be just and proper to compensate the assessees by way of interest on the excess amount so retained by Government. With regard to assets like bullion or jewellery, which are not sold by the income-tax officer, there can hardly be any case for compensation because the seizure of such assets cannot be said to have deprived the person concerned of any monetary benefit he might have otherwise obtained from the same. It is only when money has been seized and some of the other seized assets have been sold that the question of payment of interest should arise. If the aggregate of the money

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

retained and proceeds of assets sold exceeds the total of the existing liabilities and the liability determined on the relevant regular assessment, the Central Government shall pay interest at 5 per cent per annum on such excess.

Where some assets are to be sold for satisfying the existing liabilities, the sale will necessarily take some time and the sale proceeds will not thus become available to Government from the date of retention of such assets. The instalments of advance payment of income-tax also do not bear any interest for an average period of about six months. Taking into consideration the various factors involved, it is being provided that the interest shall run from the end of six months from the date of the order of the income-tax officer as a result of which the assets are retained by him to the date of the regular assessment or reassessment in respect of the undisclosed income.

The drive for discovering undisclosed income is likely to induce some persons to see reason and to come forward with voluntary disclosures. The main difficulty faced by such persons is the possibility of heavy penalties being imposed. I propose to give some concessions in this respect. The commissioner may reduce or waive the amount of minimum penalty imposable on a person who has made a voluntary disclosure of his concealed income. In addition, such a person will also not be liable to prosecution in respect of the relevant assessment. Where, however, the minimum penalty imposed in respect of all the assessment years or that could be imposed in respect of all the assessment years involved exceeds Rs. 50,000, it can be reduced or waived by the commissioner only with the previous approval of the Board. Before these concessions could be availed of, three conditions have to be satisfied: firstly, that a full and true disclosure of the concealed income is made before it is detected by the income-tax officer, secondly that the assessee has co-operated in any enquiry relating to the assessment of such income, and lastly that the assessee has either paid or has made satisfactory arrangements for the payment of tax or interest payable as a result of the disclosure I have given notice of a minor amendment to empower the commissioner to reduce or waive the minimum penalty imposable for failure to file voluntary return of income.

I would like to say in regard to the searches made, on which I have given some information on a question, that the total searches made was about 500 so far and about 1000 premises were concerned in these including lockers. So far, the realisations by way of tangible assets have been of the order of slightly more than Rs. 5 crores including cash, bullion and other investments. But an enormous number of documents have been seized which will lead to further disclosures. Besides as a result of these searches, hundi loans which are expected to be bogus of the order of nearly Rs. 50 crores have been unearthed, and in many cases, the parties have co-operated in giving the names of the persons who are concerned in these bogus loans.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Many houses have been raided, but I know of a case in Calcutta where a firm which had closed down its business about five years back, had been raided and the raid was due to a mistaken identity of same name. If I am permitted to give the name, I can mention it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I know of only one name which was reported in the papers to be a mistake; I am not aware of the instance, and I would like the hon. Member to give me the instance.

That is the present position of the activities in this regard.

I would also like to assure hon. Members who have any doubts in this matter that I have issued detailed instructions in regard to dealing with jewellery and also in regard to dealing with members of the other sex, that officers should be extremely

careful in this matter, and wherever it is necessary for them to go into a house where there are women, they should take a woman officer if possible. So far as I have heard, I am happy to say that the behaviour of these people, that is, the officers of the department who have gone in, by and large, has been exemplary.

I am confident that the provisions of this Bill will receive support from hon. Members. Hon. Members are also aware that since this Bill was drafted and placed before the House, I have announced certain concessions in this regard in my budget statement. Of course, I would not claim that this Bill provides the fiscal remedy for countering the evils of all tax evasion. Human nature being what it is, the contest between the tax-gatherer and the tax-dodger has to go on, and it may continue, and it does continue in most countries.

The Bill does, however, in my humble view, represent an earnest attempt to gear up the machinery of tax enforcement. Sir, I move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, and to validate certain searches under that Act, be taken into consideration.".

Two hours have been allotted for this Bill.

Shri N. Dandeker (Gonda): I would like to say at once that I am wholly in favour of this Bill, and I am supporting it for three reasons.

Since 1957, there has been such an abnormal resort to concealment of transactions and of incomes and of wealth from the tax authorities that this problem has now assumed menacing proportions. And I think quite rightly, that the Finance Minister has taken notice of the situation and since last year, has been taking steps and the powers necessary to support those steps, by means of certain amendments which he has embodied in this Bill.

The fight against this menace of unaccounted incomes and unaccounted wealth is a matter of interest to all tax-payers, both direct tax-payers as well as indirect tax-payers, and it is also of very considerable interest, direct interest to the population generally, who as consumers, have to bear the burden of sharply rising prices and sharply rising taxation which eventually ends by way of rising prices. And if one has to fight this menace, I am entirely in agreement that it is impossible to do so unless the Department is armed with adequate powers of the kind that are embodied in this Bill.

Having said that and having made my position quite clear that I am in support of this measure in a wholehearted way, I would like to make three general observations. In the first place, I am quite clear in my mind that mere symptomatic remedies of this kind, however drastic, are not going to cure the disease. The disease which is responsible for these symptoms in terms of unaccounted incomes and unaccounted wealth is deepseated, and has been growing steadily over the past seven or eight years; it is not something that has arisen suddenly during the year 1964 and assumed the proportion which it has suddenly in the months of January and February of this year. And it is, I suggest, necessary to be quite clear about the causes of the disease and not rest content with symptomatic treatment of the kind envisaged in this Bill.

I suggest that the first basic cause of this disease has been over the last few years extravagant planning leading to extravagant expenditure, both by the Central Government and the State Governments, particularly since the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan. On the other hand, this has resulted in unrestrained resort to deficit financing of all kinds and to extravagant taxation.

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When you add up these two factors, in particular the large single factor of extravagant taxation that started since 1957, in terms, for instance, of integrated taxation, of which the aggregate burden is something staggering because it goes beyond the total income of a large number of people affected, when you have regard to the fact that a single operation of tax dodging, for instance, concealing one's income successfully also evades the other taxes like wealth tax, expenditure tax and gift tax, I will show you that the aggregate result of this type of taxation at the level at which it prevails is one of the strongest incentives to the growth of this particular disease. Unless we are quite clear that this extraordinarily increased burden of direct and indirect taxation which since 1957 has assumed proportions of the kind that it becomes a direct incentive to accummulation of unearned income or rather undisclosed income and undisclosed wealth—until we are clear about that, I for one do not believe that measures of this kind, however drastic and however necessary, will be a remedy for the disease that I have just described.

Now, if the state of taxation and if the state of deficit financing continues in the magnitude in which we have had it in recent years, I have no doubt about this: catch a hundred or a thousand people, but there will be newcomers. The flow of an increasing number of people into this field will continue to be strong. They will continue to evade price control, they will continue to evade taxation, both direct and indirect, they will continue to speculate in stocks and shares, commodities and bullion. Whether you like it or not, whatever the consequences, they will continue to speculate, they will continue to hide their wealth, they will continue to hide their income because there are direct incentives for doing so by reason of the circumstances I have just indicated.

I submit one thing the Finance Minister might well consider as a matter of long-term policy, is to carefully examine the causes of this, carefully examine what can be done by way of long-term remedy. For the short-term menace, this Bill is obviously a necessity. But it is of no use merely dealing with the short-term problem. What is necesary is to deal wtih the basic causes. They are, as I have suggested, inflation on the one hand and high taxation—savage taxation—on the other, both in the field of direct and indirect taxes.

It is, for instance, an extraordinary thing that in the last two or three years, the magnitude of the evasion of indirect taxation has become very considerable. I remember some years ago—not many years ago—there was hardly any question of any large-scale evasion of indirect taxes. But today, the extent of evasion of indirect taxes, as a direct consequence of the level at which indirect taxes now stand, is so alarming that it is another source of accretion to undisclosed incomes and undisclosed wealth.

The second general comment I would like to make is a procedural one. I am really unhappy that on a matter of this kind, the Finance Minister should have thought it necessary to introduce an ordinance in between two sessions of parliament followed by a Bill. I suggest resort to ordinances in matters of this kind is utterly objectionable. The last session ended on 24 December; the present session began on 17 February, and in between, we are to believe that an emergency arose, between 24 December and 6 January, which should have necessitated the promulgation of an ordinance. I suggest no such sudden emergency arose. What has been happening is that the process

has been going on. Since the amendment of the Income-tax Act and the Finance Act of 1964, searches are going on, seizures are going on. Everybody knows what is going on, the Finance Minister and his Ministry more than anybody else, and there was no particular emergency that arose in the month of January on the 6th of that month—necessitating an ordinance.

The justification in terms of which this ordinance was promulgated is this—I quote from the Finance Minister's statement on the ordinance laid on the Table:

> "In the context of the severe strain imposed on the economy by unaccounted money, unearthing of such money was of extreme urgency and called for immediate action".

Actually, of course, the unearthing of unaccounted money and unaccounted income by searches has been going on throughout last year, and there was no question of immediate action or immediate urgency.

> "As however, Parliament was not expected to be in session till the third week of February 1965, there was no alternative but to amend the income-tax Act, 1961 suitably by an ordinance and accordingly, the Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance promulgated by the President on the 6th January 1965".

I suggest this is an argument that is untenable, should not have been resorted to because the situation is one well known, has been developing, and it is not anything of a particularly emergent character that suddenly popped up in the early week of January necessitating the promulgation of this ordinance.

Finally, one more general point, and I shall have done. I have said this several times in this House during the short period I have been here, namely: let us have as drastic legislation as may be necessary against lawless elements or anti-social elements. But for heaven's sake, let that legislation not be lawless legislation. It should be drastic but not lawless. In a civilised country, even the most anti-social elements are entitled, if we are to retain our own respect for our Constitution, if we are to retain a sense of honour and trust towards our Constitution, to legal remedies. I suggest that the deprivation of jurisprudence, deprivation of at least minimum procedural requirements of civilised life, ought not be to allowed. I will make only one exception to that. The only exception where procedural deprivation of the rights, liberties and privileges inherent in one being a citizen of this country, would be countenanced would be where people wish to take advantage of those liberties and privileges to overthrow the very constitution under which they seek protection, and in particular when they seek to overthrow it by violence or by aid, direct or indirect, from an enemy country. Then only, such persons should not be entitled to the normal privileges of the rule and procedure of law.

I suggest we ought to keep our balance on this subject. I know how difficult it is. I know how difficult is the lot of the executive officers in tackling a problem of this kind, or the problem of corruption or that of food adulteration. I mention these because these were pieces of legislation that came before this House during the last session. But the whole range of legislation that I have had the opportunity of looking into during the short time I have been here— the Anti-Corruption Bill, the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, the Prevention of Food Adultration (Amendment) Bill, the Gold Control Bill, the Companies (Second amendment) Bill—the whole range of them contain provisions negativing some of the basic

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and essential principles of legal procedure and of civilised jurisprudence. I suggest that whatever the provocation, it ill behoves a civilised, democratic country—I emphasize the word "civilised", because I know that in a number of other countries which are either not civilised or not democratic, there are complete abandonments of jurisprudence and normally recognised principles of jurisprudence —to succumb to that temptation.

The only reason why I have tabled a few amendments is not that I have the least objection to this measure, but I believe that some of the excesses in the Bill, some of the indefensible, lawless provisions of the law, ought to be deleted. I am certain that the Finance Minister will have a look at the amendments I have put in and I hope, I am not sure I hope justly, but I have the hope that the Finance Minister will find it possible to accept some of them.

With these observations I would like to repeat that this measure has my wholehearted support.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I would, first of all, like to congratulate the Finance Minister on having brought this piece of legislation not a day too soon.

As a matter of fact, much of the wealth that has been unhoarded has been in my city. For a long time we on this side of the House have been ponpointing how some of the biggest and richest people in our city have been evading the law. I remember very clearly that I put a question several years ago—it must have been two years ago—to the Finance Minister with regard to these hundis and the transactions that have been going on. It was estimated at that time, even according to my information, that these illegal hundi transactions ran into not Rs. 50 crores but a thousand crores. But I was given a very cavalier answer by the then Deputy Minister that this was not correct at all, that a few crores had been unearthed here and there, and that the matter was under investigation. I am happy that at least now the point that I made—shall I use the same word?—of the "savage" making of profit, illegal profit, by these illegal hundi transactions, that very fact has been established. The fact that it is a substantial amount of money, unaccounted money, has also been established by the unearthing of Rs. 50 crores. I can assure the Finance Minister that if he goes ahead with it without any fear of various pressures that are being brought upon him, and will be brought upon him, he will certainly come anywhere near ten times the amount which he has already unearthed, if not more.

How these things are interlinked with some of the biggest financial interests and banks has been brought to our notice very recently. The Managing Director of the Dena Bank, for example, is reported to be in league with illegal hundi transactions. I would like all the powers that are being given to the Finance Minister to be used to unearth these things.

They are very complicated things. It is not a simple question of inflation only. I think there is oversimplification in the speech of my hon. friend Shri Dandeker where he says that the real, basic, root cause is inflation and savage taxation. There are many countries in the world with quite a high degree of affluence who also have anti-monopoly, anti-trust laws, who also have taxation which is almost as high as ours, and yet we do not find that there is this tremendous attempt to evade taxation that has been going on in our country for the last so many years.

The question of having an ordinance has not found support from this part of the House normally, but in this particular matter, if our Finance Minister has been able to bring to book even a few cases with the help of this ordinance—he has not told us as to how many cases he has brought to book after the ordinance by the use of this ordinance—I am sure this House will give him that authority, although we again caution that ordinances should not be normally used.

This very House gave legal sanction to an ordinance which was passed with regard to another matter, namely the booking of blackmarketeers, but the States have hardly used it. It has been used in our State, but beyond that I do not think any other State has used it.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Does it mean, madam, that blackmarketeers flourish only in your State?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I believe that in our State the police and the customs authorities have been far more alert, and they should be far more alert because we are the centre of what is known as "Burra Bazaar" and Clive Street, and I am sure that in other cities too, in the city of my hon. friend, there must be many such, but yet we have not seen much being done except opening up the lockers of film actors and actresses.

I do not know how far this measure is going to help in the identification of hoarded wealth in the more intricate forms. For example, in the matter of under-invoicing and over-invoicing we are losing the biggest amount of money. There is an amount of Rs. 10 crores due on this score in jute transactions by Messrs. Bird & Co., one of the biggest companies in jute and other things, but I am told that this matter is now under adjudication. We do not know when this is going to be completed. Bird & Co.'s adjudication for the export of iron ore in the name of Orissa Minerals Limited is also outstanding. Bird & Co., took an injunction to delay the case in the High Court. This delay, we are told, enabled some of the Englishmen who were directors like Mr. Pilkington, to escape. They have retired and gone away, they are no longer responsible. Therefore, we lose every year hundreds of thousands on this.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The injunction has just been withdrawn.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Yes, but it has been delayed so long so that Mr. Pilkington and other Englishmen could get away.

These are matters in which I do not know how far this measure is going to help. If there are lawless elements, I do not say we should have lawless laws but certainly stringent laws should be brought in. Jurisprudence is always trotted out to us in this connection, but on the question of treason alone we are told persons need not be proved to be traitors. they may be put behind bars. When it comes to these traitorous people, these amassers of illegal wealth sucking not only the blood of the country but the defence potential of the nation, the excuse is that these are lawless laws.

What has happened to Messrs. McLeod & Co., which has evaded taxes, taken away from the exchequer large amounts of money which was due to the nation? We find there are so many other cases. Coming again to the city of Calcutta, even the flour mills have made unaccounted money of Rs. 4 crores—just flour mills.

An hon. Member: Rs. 5 crores.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I think it is Rs. 5 crores. I was erring on the lesser side. This was brought to light just by a sudden raid upon them. The most fantastic exposures were made. They had built rooms within rooms. The customs officials

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were able to get hold of a room behind a big glass mirror, and all sorts of such adventurous things came out in the papers. Every day this is happening.

Therefore, I would urge that this corruption, this evasion, which is the result of the growing monopolistic trends in our country, should be put down. Those people with big money which wields enormous power not only upon society but upon the administration, upon the Government, and which often helps political parties, especially the party in power, have to be brought to book. I am glad that such a measure is being brought on our statute-book, but we would like very much to know from the Finance Minister how far these more intricate ways of evasion are going to be brought to book, and whether these long and tortuous methods of delay which really hold up the final getting of that money to the exchequer will be shortened and a mere efficient method of getting the evaded taxes will come about.

13 hrs.

Lastly, this House has been very agitated on the question of the findings about the ex-Chief Minister, Mr. Patnaik and Mr. Biren Mitra. Large amounts of money have also been made in their case. We would like these matters to be looked into. My hon. friend Mr. Kamath with his voluminous book will be able to make further disclosures. We have been really worried how it is that these large amounts of money could be made by these very highly placed persons in Government without being brought to book.... (*An hon. Member*: They do not pay income-tax). How much income-tax should be paid by them? Not only that. We are told that these two particular persons—I am sure there are others—have been unable to make any personal gains. But the companies which they had been running so long had just been technically transferred to the names of their wives. Until the wife and husband are divorced, I do not know how a woman, who has earned that money did not pass on a part of her gains to her husband. I am unable to understand how such a sophistry can be trotted out to us in Parliament.

Once again I express the hope that this piece of legislation will be able to bring in much larger amounts to the public exchequer. This huge amount of black money is today associated with big money and big power which is almost a parallel government; I hope that this power will be incapacitated and our poorer sections of people will be able to be saved from the crippling, burdens of taxation which have been heaped upon them for so long.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri (Ghatal): Sir, I have not much to say as Mr. Dandekar has in his speech practically covered much of what I wanted to say. I give wholehearted support to this measure. This evil of tax evasion has been in this country for a long time. The methods proposed to cure this evil are drastic. The drastic disease, an evil disease needs a drastic remedy and that remedy is proposed in this Act. It is hardly necessary for me to go into the question as to what was the reason for this disease and whether symptomatic treatment could have effected a cure of this disease or not for the simple reason that that matter will better be discussed and will come to be discussed when the question of financial measures and the Finance Bill are discussed. It is common knowledge that tax evasion is practised. Equally, the powers that have been given to the taxing authorities earlier seemed to have been short of those that were necessary to check this evil. The power of search is very salutary and should be very helpful and I am not in favour of curtailing it even by one inch unless it is absolutely necessary. This measure has come in after the evil has been rampant for a number of years. It is not as if it is being introduced in haste to cure something which has just

happened. The evil has been going on from year to year. In those circumstances, my contention is that it is just and proper that this measure should be enacted. I also say that while normally I disagree with ordinances, having regard to the evil which was growing and having regard to the financial stringency in the country, it was, in my view, necessary to have this ordinance enacted. The sooner the evil is treated, the better it is. What harm would have come, if it had not been done, between the 6th of January and the 6th of March, is a question which could be debated for any length of time, as also the question how much money has been removed, whether money has been removed, whether it could have been removed or whether people could have made certain preparations for not being caught and so on, if they had foreknowledge of these provisions. These are matters which could be debated. But we have also to recognise that the evil has to be remedied as quickly as possible.

There is only one thing which troubles me and that is that large powers are being given to income-tax officers; in that, I include the inspectors, commissioners and so on. These powers are certainly meant to be used. All these gentlemen, however esteemable they may be, are human. being human. they are somtimes likely to exceed in their enthusiasm the powers that they are given and forget the purpose for which the power has been given. I am not suggesting that there should be an elaborate set of rules framed for the exercise of these powers. But there should be clear administrative directives given to these officers so that they may err, if at all, on the side of moderation rather than on the side of excesses. In one's experience, one comes across, on the one hand, cases of excess of enthusiasm and on the other hand, inertia. There are cases with which I am familiar where income-tax assessments had been delayed for years and there are cases which for still in the courts after 15, 16 or 17 years and have not yet been determined. On the other hand, there are cases where taxes had been paid and inspite of that fresh demands are made and threats are put forward: if you do not pay these demands, you are going to be penalised. So, I say that proper guidance should be given. One goes to the income-tax department and one finds that some records are lost; the clerk has not come with the records therefore, one has to go away to come on some other date. These are the sort of ordinary evils from which we suffer. Previously, we used to suffer in this country from cholera, malaria and so on. Now we suffer from dilatory or careless tax and authorities. We get used to them, to many kinds of evils, the suffering of the individual continues. When you are going to entrust very large powers to a body of administrators, without any judicial experience, my submission is that they should be in some way controlled. I am not suggesting that there should be another court or tribunal or anything like that but there should be clear directives to control the exercise of these large powers.

A great deal has been said about black marketing and making by tax evasion illegal money and so on, I associate myself fully with the recognition and condemnation of these evils.

An hon. Member: You associate yourself with these evils!

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I mean to say that I associate myself with the sentiments expressed on these evils: my honourable friends know it very well. These evils should be put down with a firm hand but a firm hand need not be a mailed hand; it can be a gloved hand. I do not say that it is necessary now to go into the question as to what is the cause of tax evasion. The specific purpose of this piece of legislation is to try to get hold of whatever accumulation there has been of black money or the tax evaded money and to devise ways and means so that there may be

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brought to the use of the people of India. With these observations, I give my wholehearted support to this measure. I do request the Finance Minister to take into consideration what I have said, namely, these arbitrary powers given to these gentlemen may in some form be administratively controlled so that they are exercised for the common good and do not result in common oppression of even uncommon men. There are criminals in this country entitled to have a fair trial and why should not some people who may or may not have evaded tax have that some consideration shown to them. After all, the powers of search and seizure are very drastic powers indeed and these powers are to be exercised upon information that might be given by a person who is either a disgruntled servant or a person who is a false friend or who is really a person who considers it is his duty to go and give his suspicious as information. So far as the third person is concerned, it is hoped the Government will not act on what he says. As for the others, the concerned officers ought to make some enquiries, and there also, administrative direction might be given as to what checks are to be put on these people who would be common informers, who would be making it their business either to justify or to vindicate their old enuities or for the purpose of getting some—I do not want to use the expression—blackmailing profit, and give some information which may or may not be true and which may cause a great deal of harassment to the ordinary citizen.

I do implore the Finance Minister to take this matter into consideration to see if he cannot give some administrative directions or make some administrative rules which are communicated to the persons authorised to make searches or seizures and make them a little more considerate than they otherwise might be.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad—Shri A. P. Sharma,—Shri Tulsidas Jadhav,—Shrimati Yashoda Reddy—Shri Muthiah—Absent.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I have sent my name, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: This is the list given to me by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Names have been sent.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): With due regard to courtesy to the Chair, I may point out that the half a dozen or so names read out by you were all from the ruling party and all of them were absent.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry this list is for the other business. Shri Basappa.

Shri Nath Pai: The point was that all of them are from the ruling party; Shri Kamath has been rising, but you have been good enough to call other Members.

Mr. Speaker: Two from the Opposition have been called; and then two from the Congress party have been called. Then I shall come to the Opposition.

Shri Nath Pai: All the four or five were absent.

Mr. Speaker: That was my mistake. That list is put down for the railway budget. Now, Shri Basappa.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been listening to the hon. Members from different sections of the House and they generally welcome the Bill sponsored by the Finance Minister. While listening to them, I felt that all are expressing more or less the same opinion as the hon. Minister in the matter of handling the unaccounted money. This drastic evil requires a drastic remedy and therefore we feel that the Finance Minister is right in bringing this Bill. But what I heard from Shri Dandeker was that we are indulging in an extravagant planning

and that may be the basis for all these evils. I do not agree with him. This country is a vast country and a certain amount of planning is necessary and we have all agreed to a planning of this nature and this size. To say that it is extravagent and that there is extravagance in planning and also that we are having a lawless provision in this Bill is something which I cannot approve of.

I congratulate the Finance Minister on his courage, his boldness and on the responsibility which he has shown in bringing a Bill of this kind. The points made here to the effect that hundreds of crores of money remain as unaccounted money and that something has to be done, are correct, and so the Finance Minister deserves all congratulations on bringing this Bill. The unsociable elements in this country are growing in large numbers and something must be done to check these unsociable elements.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Anti-social elements.

Shri Basappa: I stand corrected. I meant only anti-social elements. The anti-social elements are coming in the way of our big plans and they are also coming in the way of honest tax-payers and in the way of democratic socialism which we want to establish in this country. The prices are going high. All this is the result of unaccounted money, and therefore, the Finance Minister is right, if not too late, in bringing this Bill before the House.

I welcome this Bill because he has employed two methods as he himself has said. One is that he is gearing up all the machinery to take up this big task, and at the same time he is allowing some incentives for voluntary disclosures. So, these methods have to be approved. He has also taken the precaution in the Bill to see that undue harassment is not caused. It is not possible for a big country to employ only the Commissioners and Directors of Inspection or Investigation to take up this work. So, some subordinate officers have also to be entrusted with this work, to act quickly. If we do not act quickly, the danger is all the more greater. Therefore, he is right in authorising in this Bill some others also to take up this work.

Again, sufficient care is taken to see that only when they have got reliable information as to the unaccounted money they will begin to operate. These are some of the precautions he has taken, and it becomes very necessary to request the services of the police and other officers because it is not a small matter, dealing with in this jewellery and all kinds of things that are in possession of these assessees. Therefore, the essential things have been taken care of. The Finance Minister has also said that an enquiry is also made; that a rough estimate is made first, which will not prejudice the regular assessment. Applications can also be filed before the Board or the notified authority and the people concerned can get whatever relief is necessary. The Finance Minister has been just in these matters. Some interest is also allowed for those people during the time when the money is held by the income-tax officer, from the time when the rough assessment is made until another regular assessment. Some concessions have also been given for voluntary disclosures. This is also very necessary. The Finance Minister has taken all precautions in this Bill to see that the measures are effective.

Some people have really cautioned him that this is a very extraordinary measure and that he has to be very careful because it may offset or dislocate the normal life of some people, but at the same time, a realistic assessment of the whole thing has to be made. It is very difficult under the circumstances, and some harassment is bound to be there. So, the Finance Minister has assured us that detailed instructions will be given to the officers, and on that we can feel satisfied. If some safeguards have to be given for these people who really come forward with full disclosures, more can be given and the punishment

[Shri Basappa]

also is not very heavy. Such punishments are necessary in dealing with such circumstances. But a time-limit may be given for these officers to decide these things. If once the tax is collected; the assessment will not happen at all; there is that danger. Therefore, the hon. Finance Minister who is listening to me, I suppose, will see that when the tax is already collected, the danger of the assessment receding to the background will not happen and that the things are done very quickly, which will give sati faction to one and all really establish a democratic society where everyone feels happy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is indeed heartening that in the sixteenth year of our Republic, the Finance Minister has brought for ward this Bill, which seeks to unearth unaccounted money and invest the officers concerned with powers suitable and necessary for that particular job. I congratulate him on the recent raids conducted in various cities and on various firms. But I would suggest that irrespective of the person whether they are movie actors or actresses or business firms or Ministers or ex-Chief Ministers or ex-Ministers—the law should ensure that Justice is done.

The House will recollect that in the last session, a question was raised by an hon. colleague on this side of the House about the statement attributed to one of the ex-Chief Ministers of Orissa, Shri Biju Patnaik, and published in one of the local daily newspapers to the effect that some years ago, when that statement was reported to have been made, he said: "10 years ago I was a pauper. Now I am worth Rs. 10 crores. I am sorry I have not got more". That was published in a local daily which has got a very large circulation. The question was asked here whether income-tax has been said on this huge amount reported to have been made by Shri Biju Patnaik. If I remember aright, the Finance Minister in answer said that the income-tax authorities would see to that. I do not know whether the income-tax authorities have raided his house on his business premises to ascertain whether the statement made by him was correct and if so, what steps have been taken by the income-tax authorities in that connection. I would expect an answer to this from the Finance Minister when he replies.

There was a comic interlude subsequently, last year I believe, when Shri Biren Mitra, the then Chief Minister of Orissa tried to make a dramatic offer. It was indeed a comic offer—the one rupee antics as I called it then. He invited offers from parties and persons to buy up his assets and liabilities for one rupee. The papers reported that thousands or hundreds of money orders wers sent to him of one rupee each. I do not know whether he has rendered an account of how many Rupees he got this way, and how much income-tax would be recoverable from that also.

This stupendous document—the CBI report on Orissa affair is really, as my colleague said, a resume or summary of the original 400 page document prepared by the CBI on Orissa affairs. This Summary was specially made by the CBI itself for the consideration of the Cabinet Sub-committee. Here there are astounding disclosures. I wish I had more time so that I could read at least 10 or 12 pages from it.

Mr. Speaker: I was also thinking of that. He should remember the time-limit.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Can you kindly extend the time-limit for this purpose?

Mr. Speaker: He would have many other opportunities also.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He can be allowed to lay it on the Table.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am anxious to save the time of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): If it os not laid on the Table, the only alternative left to us will be that each one of us would read some portion—10 or 12 pages—of it so that nothing may be left.

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with the method they adopt. But he should adhere to the time-limit.

Shri Nath Pai: I am suggesting a time-saving measure. Once it is laid on the Table . . .

Mr. Speaker: I cannot compel the Government. My ruling is very clear on that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In passing, may I refer to the insinuation made in this House earlier by an hon. member of the Opposition that the opposition members have offered to disclose the CBI report and asked for permission for laying it on the Table at the behest of some faction or group in the Congress Party. I am sorry to say that that member's main contribution to the proceedings of the House has been an irrational and perverse fanaticism on the language issue. I do not wish to take any further notice of what he has said beyond stating that I repudiate this insinuation, and I venture to assert that whatever I have done and am doing is in the supreme national interest, at the comand of my conscience and according to the lights which God has vouchasafed to me.

Here are astounding disclosures in the CBI report. I am referring to page 20 of the report on allegation No. 2.

It says, 'the relevant official record itself is not available which made Orissa Agents the beneficiary of certain transtction." Who are Orissa Agents? Here is very illuminating para shed on the composition of Orissa Agents:

> "Orissa Agents, a sole proprietary concern of Mrs Eswaramma Mitra, wife of Shri Biren Mitra, who was Deputy Chief Minister in Shri Patnaik's Ministry from 19-9-1961 and became Chief Minister from 2nd October, 1963, were the authorised dealers in Orissa for the products of Kalinga Tubes and Kalinga Industries Limited and after the issue of the above circular—

that notorious circular which prevented other competititors from stepping into the field—I am racing against time, Sir.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It may be laid on the Table. Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Let him proceed; I will consider.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I was quoting from the CBI report:

> " . . . also made an arrangement with M/s Jenson & Nicholson of Calcutta, under which they became representatives of the Calcutta firm for making supplies of paints to Orissa and for securing payments"

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick (Jajpur): On a point of order, Sir, Shri Patnaik and Shri Mitra have already filed defamation suits which are pending before the Calcutta High Court and in Cuttack. I want your ruling whether it will be proper to discuss these things here when those cases are pending.

Mr. Speaker: That was a suit for defamation, not in regard to the CBI. He is referring to the CBI report.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Defamation suits and also suits concerning Orissa affairs have been filed and they are pending.

Mr. Speaker: It does not apply to this report.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Kindly listen to the further damaging disclosures, Sir:

"Kalinga Tubes and Kalinga Industries were the only manufacturers of GI pipes and tubular structures in Orissa State. Shri B. Patnaik, prior to assumption of office, was the Managing Director of Kalinga Tubes Limited and his family have substantial interest in this concern. He was also Chairman, Board of Directors, Kalinga Industries. On assumption of office as Chief Minister, his wife, Mrs Gyan Patnaik succeeded him as Chairman, Kalinga Industries Limited and also became a Director of Kalinga Tubes Limited. Shri B. Patnaik and his family have substantial financial interest in Kalinga Industries also."

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Still, no personal gain!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Still, in the Cabinet Sub-committee report it is said that they have derived no pecuniary benefit. This shows how unrelated to the CBI's findings are the decisions of the Cabinet Sub-committee.

Then it goes on to say:

"The tubular structure, factory which was established in 1959 as part of Kalinga Industries Limited was registered as a small scale Industry with the Director of Industries, Orissa in April 1961. After the issue of the circular of 1711-1961 the purchases made by the State Government Departments from Kalinga Tubes through the Orissa Agents.....".

—through the sole proprietor Eswaramma Mitra, wife of Shri Biren Mitra—: ".....increased manifold and either no competitive quotations or tenders were invited or quotations other than those of 'Orissa Agents' were rejected on inadequate grounds. Similarly, the value of purchases of paints of Jenson & Nicholson by the State Government, through 'Orissa Agents' registered substantial increase."

Now, it goes on to another two or three pages and if you will give me time, Sir, I will read that.

Mr. Speaker: I have given 12 minutes to other hon. Members. He may have 15 minutes. I will give him that concession.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a 100-page report.

Mr. Speaker: That report cannot be the subject of discussion now. He can use it again. There are many other opportunities.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): You can be sure, Sir, that it will be completed before the session is over.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If it can be placed on the Table, Sir, it can be made use of by other hon. Members who are not in possession of this document as such.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Sir, the hon. Member is quoting from a document. He is quoting one part of it. If the whole document is laid on the Table we may be able to quote, probably, the other part of it.

Mr. Speaker: There is a demand from a Congress Member as well as an Opposition Member. I will allow that to be placed on the Table.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then I will not take any more time of the House. In one place, with regard to certain transactions in G.I. pipes and other things carried out by the Orissa Agents, it says: "Relevant official record is not available". I do not know whether it has been destroyed or made to vanish from the scene. That means no tax has been paid on the profits the Orissa Agents had reaped from this rich harvest.

Sir, I will not read any further portions because all hon. Members, I am glad, including the Congress Members will now have equal opportunity to study this in the national interest.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Not all Members. Do not say "all".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may not read it. If they want to read they

will have an opportunity to read it (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I shall now place it on the Table. By your leave, Sir, I lay the documents on the Table of the House.* [*Placed in the Library. See* Nos. LT-3898/65 and LT-3899/65].

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It should be circulated to Members (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I will briefly close. The document, Sir, is the report submitted by the CBI to the Cabinet Sub-Committee for their consideration as well as the Cabinet Sub-Committee's decisions on the report submitted by the CBI to them. For both I have given the necessary certificates and I also gave notice to the Home Minister this morning.

Before I close, Sir, may I once again welcome the measure before the House; but express the hope also that the measure will be enforced against all, against these ex-ministers too, against everybody, whether in high authority or low, whether a high official or low, whether ministers or otherwise, enforced impartially in this great land. The Minister should see that unaccounted money is not allowed to proliferate and ramify and as recommended by the Santhanam Committee the persons concerned in these nefarious transactions which have been unearthed by the CBI should be prosecuted in a court of law as recommended on page 103 of the Santhanam Committee's recommendations, failing which a commission of enquiry under the Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952 must be appointed to go into the whole matter fully.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, Shri Kamath should be given some sort of protection because people are firing. He has placed the document on the Table. I request that he may be given some protection so that we may not read in the newspaper tomorrow that Shri Kamath has been shot dead.

Mr. Speaker: Why should any hon. Member suggest that?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): He suggests somebody to do it.

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon. Member suggest such a thing?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why not? After the brutal murder of Pratap Singh Kairon where is the political security in the country?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: If something happens he will be held responsible.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill most wholeheartedly and I support Shri Kamath, with whom I very often differ, in this, that so far as the investigations for unaccounted money are concerned all the citizens of India will be placed on the same level and there will be no distinction between a minister and somebody else. For this purpose, I feel that cinema stars, contractors, transporters, owners of sugar factories, owners of rice mills and other types of persons who have been holding money all these days will be brought to book. I think the progress that the hon. Minister has made in these few months is creditable, but I would request him to gear up his machinery in such a way that the progress becomes accelerated and that more persons are brought into the net of this Bill than has been done so far.

13.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I am told that only Rs. 5 crores have been collected so far. That makes me unhappy. There are thousands of crores of rupees lying unearthed in lock-ups and in safe deposits and also in other places where money can be concealed. I hope that the hon. Minister will use all his ingenuity, all his resources and all his insight in human nature in order to unearth the money that has been collected in the most heinous ways.

*The Member handed over the two documents at the Table. The

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

While I was listening to an hon. Member from that side I got a glimpse of the paradise which he wants to build, a paradise in which there will be no high taxation—I do not know what his conception of high taxation is—and there will be no deficit financing. I do not know where that country will be where there is no deficit financing. He was speaking of a paradise where there will be no inflation. I do not think. I know of any country where there is no inflation. He was speaking of a country where will be no ordinances—perhaps, when there are no ordinances there will be no Acts, no civil courts and no criminal courts—and where jurisprudence will be worked in the most gentlemanly manner. I do not think jurisprudence was meant for gentlemen. But if a man wants jurisprudence to work in the most gentlemanly manner I think he is dreaming of some paradise which may come into being after some of us have attained nirvana because it cannot be there as long as human nature is what it is.

Another hon. Member said that we should deal with these persons with gloved hands. There are dukes, marquises and princes. They are the benefactors of humanity. They are in the vanguard of social welfare and therefore, he said, we should go up to them, the Finance Minister should go up to them and shake hands with them after having put on gloves. I think it is the happening of this kind of thing which necessitates such legislation. There are some persons who do not understand the enormity of the crime involved in this kind of thing, the magnitude of the sin involved in this kind of thing and the extent of social injustice involved in this kind of thing. Therefore, they talk of having measures which will prove infructuous.

I do not look upon this measure only as a fiscal measure, though it is that in some way. I look upon this measure as a measure of social welfare, social security. I look upon this measure as a measure which is going to lay the foundation of social justice in this country. Social justice has become the laughing stock on account of these persons flaunting the illgotten wealth. They go and attend dharma sammelans, they preside over college days and other functions.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Ministers also attend such functions.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are the persons who take them there. What can I do?

I was submitting very respectfully that these should not be dealt with in a gentlemanly or kid-glove manner, to which some reference was made, but they should be dealt with a mailed fist so that you can put the fear of God in them. Unless that is done, I think the measure will prove infructuous. If you give a good account of yourself and if you pursue this wholeheartedly and expeditiously, I can assure you that this will do much more good to my country than the much-flaunted, over-publicised and extremely ineffective *Sadachar Samiti*. It will tell people how to get money morally, how to get money in a way which is not contrary to the tastes of social conscience.

I was submitting very respectfully that the powers which have been given to the income-tax officers are not exorbitant and I think every power that has been given to them has been made subject to some kind of provision which in a way goes against even the justified use of that power. Therefore, we should have no fear that we have saddled these income-tax officers with powers which are excessive. I wish they had been given more powers so that blackmoney could be brought out from the bowels of the earth and from the insides of the lockers and other places.

Then, for the trial of these offenders we should have administrative tribunals which can dispose of these cases as quickly as possible. While referring to this point, an hon. Member was saying just now that there are cases which have been pending for the last 15 or 20 years. How are we to overcome this difficulty. I would plead with the hon. Minister that he should bring forward some Bill which will do away with this kind of delay.

With these remarks, I welcome this Bill. I think this Bill has not erred on the side of excess in any sense of the word. This Bill has been within the cannons of jurisprudence and social justice and I think this is going to do a lot of good to our countrymen, morally, socially and financially.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह जो विधेयक सदन के सामने है उस को ले कर कई सदस्यों ने वित्त मंत्री का अभिनन्दन किया है । इस विधेयक के जो नतीजे निकलेंगे वह अगर अच्छे निकले तो मैं भ उनका अभिनन्दन करूंगा लेकिन जब इसके थोड़े बहुत अच्छे नतीजे निकल आयेंगे जिनसे कि बिना हिसाब किताब वाला पैसा खत्म हो सके और बाहर आ जाये और जो टैक्स के बारे में व्यापक पैमाने पर चोरी चल रही है वह चोरी भी बन्द हो जाये तभी जा कर इस अभिनन्दन का समय आयेगा ।

आज इस विधेयक के अन्दर सरकार ने अपने हाथ में नये अधिकार लिये हैं । आज के जो कानून हैं उनके अन्दर काफी अधिकार सरकार के पास हैं । अधिकारों की कमी नहीं है । कमी इस बात की है कि सरकार के पास दृढ़ संकल्प शक्ति नहीं है । अगर यह शक्ति हो तो मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं कि मौजूदा कानूनों के अन्दर भी सरकार बहुत बड़ा काम कर सकती है । अगर यह महसूस होता है कि अधिकारों की कमी है तो मेरा ख्याल है कि यह सदन खुशी से ज्यादा अधिकार सरकार को देगा । आज हर मामले में चोरी चल रही है, चाहे विदेशी मुद्रा का मामला हो, तस्कर व्यापार का मामला हो, आयात के बारे में जो परवाने दिये जाते हैं उनके बारे में हो, जो प्रत्यक्ष कर हैं उनके बारे में हों, इसी तरह से जो आबकारी कर वगैरह होते हैं चाहे उन का मामला हो, चुंगी वगैरह के मामले में, बड़े पैमाने पर आज करों की चोरी हो रही है । कुछ लोगों ने अन्दाज किया, एक ब्रिटिश अर्थशास्त्री कुछ साल पहले आया था उसने यह भी कहा था, कि हर साल 200 या 300 करोड़ की चोरी आय कर वगैरह में हो रही है । अब उसके बाद आठ साल हो गये और सीधा हिसाब है कि करों की यह चोरी दो ढाई हजार करोड़ तक पहुंच जाती है । देश में भी कुछ लोगों का अन्दाज है कि कम से कम ढाई तीन हजार करोड़ रुपया बिना हिसाब किताब वाला इस वक्त आर्थिक व्यवहार में लगा हुआ है और उसका इस्तेमाल हो रहा है । अब उस को निकालने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है इसकी जरा हम लोगों को जांच करनी चाहिये ।

अभी वित्त मंत्री ने बतलाया कि 500 लोगों के ऊपर छापे मारे गये । लेकिन पैसा कितना निकला । इसी से पता चलता है कि इस वक्त जो काम चल रहा है वह ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल रहा है । कुछ महीने पहले बम्बई में कुछ सिनेमा कलाकारों के घर में छापे मारे गये । माला सिन्हा के घर में करीब करीब 20 लाख रुपया मिला, और यह जो काम किया गया था वह जो एन्फोर्समेंट डाइरेक्टोरेट है उसकी ओर से किया गया था । बाद में इस काम को जो आय कर विभाग है उसके हाथ में दिया गया । अब आय कर विभाग का यह फर्ज था कि इस मामले की पूरी और गहराई में जा कर जांच करें क्योंकि आखिरकार माला सिन्हा कोई मालिक नहीं है पूंजीपति नहीं है । वह सिनेमा तारिका है । जब कैमरे के सामने खड़ी होगी तभी उसके पास पैसा आयेगा । इसलिये जो बिना हिसाब

[श्री मधु लिमये]

किताब का पैसा है उसकी एक श्रृंखला है और उस श्रृंखला को बाहर निकालने का काम आय कर विभाग को करना चाहिये था । जो कि नहीं हुआ । मुझे जो जानकारी मिली है वह यह है कि बम्बई सर्किल का जो पहले असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर था उस को ट्रांस्फर किया गया । उसकी जगह पर एक नया आदमी आया । उन्होंने जब जाँच की शुरू की तो ऊपर से यह हुक्म निकला कि इसके बारे में जरा सब्र किया जाये । धीरे धीरे चला जाये । उस पर बात रुक गयी आगे बढ़ने से । जो आदमी इस जांच के काम को कर रहा था उसको ट्रांस्फर किया गया और उसकी जगह पर जो नया आदमी आया उसने मुझे ऐसी जानकारी मिली है, इस मामले को बिल्कुल गड़बड़ कर दिया । नहीं तो यह जो श्रृंखला है अगर इसकी ठीक तरह जांच की जाती तो यह जो फिल्म उद्योग है उसी में से 15 या 20 करोड़ रुपया मिल जाना चाहिये था और मिल जाता ।

इसी तरह से बम्बई में दिसम्बर महीने में और उसके बाद जो छापे मारे गए उसके बारे में मुझे बम्बई में यह जानकारी मिली कि विलिंग्डन क्लब और क्रिकेट क्लब आफ इंडिया में इसके बारे में तीन चार दिन पहले से ही बहस चल रही थी और नामों का पता भी सदस्यों को चल गया था, और नतीजा यह हुआ कि जब छापा मारने का काम हुआ तो उस में ज्यादा कुछ नहीं मिला ।

इसी तरह से आज दूसरे उदाहरण भी हमारे सामने हैं कि जिनको ले कर मन में यह अन्देशा पैदा होता है कि वित्त मंत्रालय में उच्च पदों पर ऐसे कोई लोग हैं जिनकी वजह से आज इस काम को अच्छे ढंग से नहीं चलाया जा रहा है ।

कुछ दिन पहले कलकत्ते में भी छापे मारने का काम हुआ । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों के घरों पर छापे मारे गए थे, उनमें से किन व्यक्तियों ने कांग्रेस पार्टी को दुर्गापुर अधिवेशन के लिए चन्दा दिया है, और ऐसे जो व्यक्ति हैं कि जिन्होंने कांग्रेस पार्टी को चन्दा दिया, उनके बारे में कुछ ऐसा हुआ कि जिससे ठीक तरह जांच नहीं हो पायी । मुझ को जानकारी मिली है कि उन लोगों से 18 लाख रुपया चन्दा एकत्र किया गया ।

इसी तरह से एक और जानकारी मुझे इस बात की मिली है कि जो जे० के० ग्रुप सिंघानिया का है उसके ऊपर भी आयकर विभाग के एक अफसर ने एक केस चलाया था । उसमें उस अफसर ने उनकी आमदनी का बहुत पैसा निकाला था, और इस काम के लिए उस वक्त जो वहां का असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर था उसने भी उस अफसर का समर्थन किया था और सहायता दी थी । लेकिन न जाने क्या हुआ कि ऊपर से हुक्म आ गया और उस असिस्टेन्ट कमिश्नर को किसी दूसरी जगह के लिए ट्रांस्फर किया गया और इसलिए सिंघानिया ग्रुप का यह मामला ज्यादा आगे नहीं चल सका ।

एक उच्च पदस्थ अधिकारी जो कुछ साल पहले मद्रास में इनकम टैक्स कमिश्नर था, हो सकता है कि उसने मद्रास की एक कम्पनी पर अहसान किया हो जिससे एक उच्च पदस्थ मंत्री का सम्बंध रहा है । इस कम्पनी का एक मामला आया है जिसमें मुझे पता चला है कि एक मुल्तानी ने इनकम-टैक्स अफसर के सामने एक हलफनामा दिया है कि उसके पास इस कम्पनी की एक कोरी हुण्डी भी पड़ी है । इस कम्पनी का सम्बंध एक उच्च पदस्थ मंत्री के साथ रहा है ।

तो इन सारे मामलों के बारे में मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस वक्त चेयरमैन, बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेज जो हैं उनके बारे में काफी शिकायतें हैं, और जब तक उस व्यक्ति

को इस बड़े काम से ट्रांस्फर नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक यह जो चोरी निकालने का काम है, यह जो बिना हिसाब किताब का पैसा निकालने का काम है वह ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो पाएगा ।

साथ साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आज जो एन्फोर्समेंट डाइरेक्टोरेट विदेशी मुद्रा के बारे में जांच कर रहा है और आयकर विभाग भी जांच कर रहा है, इन दोनों के अन्दर में आज क्या फर्क है और दोनों में से कौन अच्छे ढंग से काम कर रहा है उसके बारे में वे सारी जांच करें और खोज करें । आयकर विभाग के पास अफसरों की बड़ी संख्या है और एनफोर्समेंट डाइरेक्टोरेट के पास अफसरों की संख्या कम है । फिर भी दोनों के काम में क्यों फर्क पड़ता है ।

मेरा विचार है कि जब तक उच्च पदस्थ लोगों में यह इच्छा शक्ति, यह संकल्प शक्ति नहीं होगी कि इस काम को पूरा करना है, तब तक, मुझे अन्देशा है कि हम सरकार के हाथ में जो ज्यादा अधिकार नए नए कानून बना कर दे रहे हैं उनका सही इस्तेमाल होगा या नहीं, क्योंकि जब तक नौकरशाही भ्रष्ट वातावरण में काम करेगी और भ्रष्ट रहेगी तब तक यह जो काला बाजार का काम है या जो यह टैक्सों की चोरी का मामला है, उसके बारे में कोई सही नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा, बल्कि नौकरशाही और भ्रष्ट हो जाएगी ऐसा मुझ डर लगता है । इसके बारे में वित्त मंत्री खोज करें ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इस बिल से लाभ होने की बात है इसका तो बाद में पता चलेगा । लेकिन अभी तक तो यही देखने में आया है कि जैसे जैसे इलाज करते गए वैसे वैसे मर्ज बढ़ता चला गया और बढ़ता ही जा रहा है ।

अभी एक बहुत अच्छा उदाहरण हमारे सामने गृह मंत्री द्वारा आया है । करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने पर भी आज भ्रष्टाचार दिन दूना और रात चौगुना होता जा रहा है । उन्होंने सदाचार समिति का नाम लिया । मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि वह सदाचार समिति तो समाचार समिति बन कर रह गयी और उसका नतीजा यह है कि जो चपरासी पहले दो रुपए लेते थे वे चार रुपए लेने लगे हैं और कहते हैं कि नन्दा जी कहते हैं कि सदाचार ही लो । इस तरह भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता चला जा रहा है ।

तो मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि अधिकार ज्यादा देने में तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है क्योंकि ऐसा करने से अधिकारी को अपना काम चलाने के लिए किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति के पास नहीं जाना होगा । लेकिन इन अधिकारों का उपयोग ठीक हो तब कुछ लाभ हो सकता है । अभी हमारे माननीय मित्र लिमये साहब ने बताया कि बम्बई में जो छापे मारे गये उनमें करोड़ों का धन छोड़ दिया गया । उनका कहना है कि शायद यहां भी भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है । और मैं तो यहां तक कहने को तैयार हूं कि अगर मंत्रियों की और उनके रिश्तेदारों की जांच की जाए तो एक पंचवर्षीय योजना चल सकती है इस सिलसिले में मंत्रियों और उन के भाई भतीजों के भ्रष्टाचार का पता लगाना जरूरी है लेकिन इसकी जांच करते नहीं । आज जितना भी जांच का काम हो रहा है ठीक से नहीं होता । ऐसी दशा में ज्यादा अधिकार देने से क्या लाभ हो सकता है ।

सब से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कांग्रेस को 97 लाख का चन्दा मिला है ।

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): Sir, on a point of order.

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: No point of order.

Shri P. R. Patel: Is he discussing the Bill?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : हमारे वित्त मंत्री साहब ने बतलाया है कि 97 लाख रुपया कांग्रेस पार्टी को मिला और 15 लाख रुपया स्वतंत्र पार्टी को मिला ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप को भी तो मिला ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : हम को तीन हजार मिला वह भी हम ने वापस कर दिया । काम चन्दे से नहीं चलता काम तो कार्यकर्त्ताओं से चलता है ।

तो जिन फर्मों ने 97 लाख चन्दा दिया है आप समझ सकते हैं कि उतने रुपये से कितना धन्धा हो सकता है । इसी प्रकार ये अपने भ्रष्टाचार को छिपाती हैं । अगर इनकी जांच की जाये अगर इनके नौकरों की जो विदेशों में हैं जांच की जाए तो बहुत कुछ पता चल सकता है ।

अन्त में मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि दबाए हुए धन की निष्पक्ष जांच हो और जिन अफसरों को इस प्रकार दबाए हुए धन को निकालने का अधिकार दिया जाता है उनकी भी हर 6 महीने में जांच होनी चाहिए और जो ऐसा नहीं होगा तो क्या होगा . . . .

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): On a point of order. Is he speaking on the Bill or delivering a public lecture bringing in so many things instead of taking the Bill clause by clause and discussing it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : यह कहने में आपको शर्म नहीं आती ।

14 hrs.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : शर्म क्यों आवे ? यह कोई पबलिक लैक्चर नहीं है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि तिवारी जी को क्यों अखर रहा है ? अगर मैं गलत कहता हूं तो उसकी जांच करवाई जाये । शर्म इसलिए आती है कि 97 लाख रुपया चन्दा शासन पक्ष ने बड़ी बड़ी फर्मों से लिया हुआ है । इस छिपी हुई आमदनी और काले धन का पता लगवाया जाये और उसके लिए आप मशीनरी को ठीक कर दें । जहां आप अपने सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा इस छिपी हुई आमदनी को बाहर निकालने के लिए व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं और बड़ी बड़ी फर्मों के इस बारे में जांच पड़ताल करने वाले हैं वहां यह भी आवश्यक हो जाता है कि इस काम के लिए जो अधिकारी नियुक्त किये जाते हैं उन की 6 महीने के अन्दर जांच हो जानी चाहिए वरना वही होगा जो कि गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर के वक्त देखने को मिला । दरअसल गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर रात को रेडियो पर आउट हुआ और सवेरा होते होते जौहरियों की दुकानों से सोना गायब हो गया । स्वर्णकार अलबत्ता मारे गये, कहीं वही बात इस बारे में भी न हो जाय कि बेचारे जो पैट्टी शोपकीपर्स नोन तेल बेचने वाले, एक, एक दो, दो पैसे का सौदा बेचने वाले इस कानून के पास हो जाने पर अधिकारियों द्वारा परेशान किये जाये और वे अपना पिंड छुड़ाने के लिए उन अधिकारियों को पैसा दें । इस का खास तौर पर ध्यान रक्खा जाये कि इस क़ानून का असर केवल उन छोटे छोटे व्यक्तियों पर ही न पड़े और बड़े बड़े व्यापारी व उद्योगपति चूंकि शासक दल को चन्दे की मोटी रकमें देते हैं इसलिए उनको पकड़ा न जाये और वे इसकी जद में आने से बचे रहें ।

उन बेचारे छोटे दुकानदारों के पास तो इनको चन्दा देने के लिए पैसा है नहीं इसलिए अधिकारियों द्वारा केवल उन्हीं को हैरेस और विक्टिमाइज किये जाने की भारी आशंका है । वैसे इस काले धन और छिपे हुए धन को

खोज निकालने के वास्ते जो यह बिल लाया गया है और उस में जो अधिकार सरकार अपने सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों के वास्ते मांग रही है उन अधिकारों को उन्हें प्रदान करने में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन इन अधिकारों का अफसरों द्वारा दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि इन अधिकारों का सदुपयोग होना चाहिए ।

मैं चाहूंगा कि जहां बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों और फर्मों की जांच करवाई जाये वहां मिनिस्टरों की भी कराई जाये और मिनिस्टरों की ही खाली नहीं वरन् उनके भाई भतीजों आदि के बारे में भी अधिकारी लोग जांच करें क्योंकि उन्होंने वह नाजायज रुपया अपने पास न रख कर इधर उधर रखवा दिया है ताकि वे कानून की पकड़ में न आ सकें। जब से यह कानून लागू हुआ है जब से यह छापे पड़े हैं तब से वे और भी सतर्क हो गये हैं और उन्होंने वह पैसा दो फुट नीचे गाड़ कर रख दिया है । देश के अन्दर तीन चार टुकड़ों के अन्दर छापे मारने चाहिए थे लेकिन उन्होंने इस को पहले आउट कर दिया और बाद में छापे मारे और नतीजा यह निकला कि सिजोरिया बिल्कुल साफ मिलों केवल कहीं एक आध जगह लाकरों में सरकार को थोड़ा बहुत पैसा मिला । यह खेद का विषय है कि पांच सौ जगह छापे मारे गये और रुपया केवल पांच करोड़ ही मिला । पांच सौ जगहों से केवल पांच करोड़ रुपया बरामद हो सका । अगर ठीक से काम किया गया होता और अधिकारियों द्वारा पूरी ईमानदारी बर्ती गई होती और शासक दल ने चन्दे का ख्याल न किया होता तो एक ही बड़ी जगह से पांच करोड़ रुपया मिल सकता था । वित्त मंत्री महोदय को चाहिए कि वे यह चन्दे का धंधा छोड़ कर सख्ती के साथ इस बारे में जांच करवायें, छापे डलवायें तो उन्हें इससे कहीं अधिक धन मिल सकेगा । अन्त में मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए यही निवेदन करूंगा कि इस कानून का सदुपयोग होना चाहिए, दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए और जो भी जांच हो वह ईमानदारी के साथ होनी चाहिए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Khadilkar.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में जबकि इतने महत्व की बहस चल रही है कोरम नहीं है । कार्यवाही आगे चलने से पहले कोरम होना चाहिए। रोज बरोज कोरम के कारण घंटियां बजानी पड़ें इस से तो अच्छा यह होगा कि एक घंटे की छुट्टी दे दी जाया करे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung....now there is quorum. Shri Khadilkar.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I join other hon. Members in congratulating the Finance Minister in bringing forward this measure in order, at least partially, to put a check to evasion or avoidance of tax and unearth unaccounted money. I am in full agreement with the hon. Member, Mr. Dandekar, when he said that this is a symptomatic thing that the Finance Minister is doing. As a member of the Santhanam Committee, when we were moving from place to place, whatever information the commerce and other representatives, in confidence or otherwise, placed before us led me to the conclusion that it has now become a business habit in this country. I asked a gentleman, who has a few powerlooms in Bombay, as to how he was carrying on. He said, "I cannot carry on with my looms unless I pay some 'on' money, that is, whatever is accounted for an unaccounted thing." In Bombay and other places, because of the shortage of raw material, there is literally a scramble for getting raw materials at whatever the price-unaccounted money comes in here. This is the experience of the business world in Bombay and other places. Take, for instance, Calcutta. The hon. lady Member, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty,

gave some instances. In Calcutta, we were told very authoritatively that about Rs. 100 crores go outside the purview of income-tax only in the business of mining and coal transport. I do not know how far it is true. The information was given by a responsible person.

So, today the position has reached where in society there is not that little moral turpitude felt about it. It has been taken for granted. People take pride in this money-making in whatever way possible. Once the Finance Minister disclosed—I remember correctly; I think I am right—that in sales tax hardly 40 per cent is collected. Am I right, Sir? I think so. If this is the position in this country, we must seriously apply our mind to this disease and its ramifications in our society. I was surprised to read a letter in Bombay of a foreign lady resident of this place who had opted for Indian citizenship complaining, if she goes to a bazzar, invariably she will be cheated. This is successful cheating. And the fellow feels he has done something because he has practised it. So, adulteration, cheating, avoidance of taxes, in whatever way possible, has become a habit and in a society in transformation like ours this is a peculiar position. We cannot just sit quite with folded hands saying, "No. The evil is rampant and we cannot deal with it."

I welcome this measure and I say, this is a beginning to have some machinery at the disposal of the Government which will create some fear in the minds of those who are hoarding wealth.

I do not agree with my hon. friend from Swatantra Party that it is due to high taxation or inflation—it might be partially due to that—because whatever Palkiwala thesis might have propounded, that thesis is so superficial because white comparing the taxation level, it must be compared to the *per capita* income whereas he has compared the taxation level of U.S.A. or Britain or other countries where the *per capita* income level, which is the highest, is not taken into consideration. So, to blame the Government that taxation is very high—I know there are some.....

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Has not the Finance Minister himself conceded that our taxation is also as high as that obtaining in Britain and America?

Shri Khadilkar: I am not saying that this is wrong entirely.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): The Finance Minister may have conceded but Mr. Khadilkar wouldn't.

Shri Khadilkar: Mr. Palkiwala, as a spokesman of the private sector, or big business, has propounded the thesis and advertised it saying, "Oh. Taxation is very high." and we are taken as gullibles. What I say is that the comparison must be with the *per capita* income and you must consider whether the burden put is very uneven or otherwise. What the Finance Minister conceded was that there is scope for marginal relief and he has tried to rationalise the system.

As regards inflation, in a developing economy, inflation in a small dose is a tonic. If the blood transfusion is given to the patient and if the body can absorb it, it is all good. So, this inflation, if it is well-controlled, can act as a tonic and the hon. friend who is a great economist knows it very well.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is he speaking on homoeopathy or economics?

Shri Khadilkar: I was saying these things because he had said that this is due to high taxation. No. In the post-war years, and particularly when in India the consumers goods are in

short supply and they are making huge profits, consumer goods industry has become a profit-making monopoly. They are getting huge profits. In such an economy, I think, he is right—he has pointed the finger only—and I say that if we want to cleanse the society and set in motion new forces of some social discipline and moral rectitude in our society which has gone completely, this measure alone will not bring it about. I would plead with the Finance Minister that this is not enough. He has taken one step only. Let him watch the results.

I would like to say one more word. As it has become the habit of the trade and industry because of the shortage of many things, would it not be possibe to do something more? I have not received a convincing reply so far on one query. Will this measure be enough? I am afraid it is not enough. Will the concession he has offered fetch the money? I am doubtful it will unearth the money. Would demonetisation help us? Other countries have tried that. I have not given full thoughts to it. I feel that as a drastic remedy to mop up and bring out all the hidden wealth lying undisclosed this could be done. I do not know. But I would request the Finance Minister to consider this suggestion. I would like to know his mind—whether he is going to stop here or he is going to take other steps if other steps are called for. Otherwise this society after freedom will go down. Though ultimately we will take pride in saying that we are a free Republic and we have achieved this and that, the morale stature of this society and the general conduct of the people who take pride in cheating the Government, cheating the customers and cheating everyone, will be very low. This State of affairs should be cleansed and cleansed with a heavy hand. People are prepared to say: Pay the price of corruption for the sake of constitutional liberty as the great historian Gibbon observed. I do not accept that description of constitutional liberty. I say this is possible with your powers and with the popular and moral support you are likely to get.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. Deputy Speaker, one thing I must say. I feel happy that practically every hon. member that spoke on the Bill supported it. I heard my hon. friend from the Swatantra Party who supported it with some reservation. He has also asked some questions, for instance, why was an Ordinance necessary? It was necessary for the reason that the raids had enabled us to take out some cash and that position must be regularised. We must protect both the person from whom the cash is taken and also the interests of the exchequer. The officers who had not been fully empowered by law, by the Finance Act of 1964 as it stood, have also to be protected. In the case of voluntary disclosures, as I said, some people were inclined to do so and they should be protected from penalty, which means disclosure of the name of the person who co-operated with the Government in this matter. Two things were urgent. One was the possession of cash in regard to this and to see that the action taken by the officers will not be jeopardised and also the paving of the way for people to come and cooperate with the Government in this matter. That relates to, as I have said in my budget statement, making it possible for people to come back to the path of civic reponsibility. That is the justification for this measure. Of course it is true that Parliament was in session till the 24th of December and Parliament re-assembled on the 17th of February. But the interval in between certainly is not negligible. These factors were taken into consideration before the Ordinance was passed.

The hon. member also made certain comments in regard to the provisions of the Bill and proposed certain amendments. I hope he will get an opportunity to speak on those amendments to which I shall reply.

The support given by the hon. member from the Communist Party is cer-

tainly valuable. She referred to certain individual cases. These are not pertinent to this particular measure. It is not really an income-tax matter and therefore I shall not refer to that.

An hon. member opposite who is no longer here made some charges. The mildest word I can find in the English language to use in that conection is that the charges were wild. The hon. member has apparently large circle of acquaintances. I hope they are not friends who give him all kinds of information which happens to be not reliable. He said that in the case of a film actress whose house was raided, some officer who did conduct the raid was transferred and some other officer put in and that officer had disclosed that there were instructions from high quarters that the party had to be treated leniently. I am afraid that my hon. friend—I do not know—indulges in reading fairy tales. At any rate it is something like a fairy tale because in this particular case the firm actress's assessment was made on a total income of Rs. 7,18,300 for 1964-65 and the money recovered was appropriated for that purpose. I do not think anybody in the Government is interested in sort of doing anything beyond that. If Government had instructed officers to be polite, to be considerate, I can say that this is a general instruction that I give. I always insist on an officer being polite even if the case is bad. Therefore, it is completely baseless as are the other wild charges he made against a very responsible officer. I will not refer to his name which he has done. It is not the practice of the House. In fact, I cannot, according to the canons of this House and procedures, refer to any officer by name and praise him or condemn him. In this particular case, he has referred to the name of the officer who is one of the best officers of Government and who, more than any individual, has done a lot and put in considerable amount of effort in this scheme of un-earthing hidden money and in setting the law in motion, for that purpose. I am very sorry and I am grieved to hear a responsible member of this House throwing charges right and left—not to mention names of people who are not concerned here, but also to level charges against officers who in all conscience are doing their very best to implement the policies that this House has approved of. I will say no more about it.

Another hon. member who is also not here now said that the Congress Party has received about Rs. 98 lakhs from firms and therefore these firms who have given the money should be searched. I suppose he will probably do it when he comes into power. I may state that when the Congress Party receives money it is disclosed. Many Parties receive money which is not disclosed. Otherwise how could they fight elections . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कौन सा दल था? टैक्स से बचने के लिए कांग्रेस को धन दिया जाता है।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: . . with a lot of jeeps? Enormous money is flowing in. Of course, I suppose they have their friends. Their friends have got the money and that money perhaps escapes the arm of the law of the Income-tax Department. If they get money, let them get it by cheques and let it be put into the books. This is the rule which is followed in the most civilised countries. Subscriptions given to political parties should be disclosed and I think that is the best thing. I am not afraid to put on the floor of the House the conributions received by the various political parties.

And that is right. It is right that these moneys are in the books of the firms, and the firms are enabled to pay that money and they could pay it by cheques and not cash which is

easy to get, and here I think that the parties which have been spending a lot of money undoubtedly in their elections must be getting some money somewhere because they are not parties who have a large number of people on their rolls.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Rs. 98 lakhs have been received by the Congress Party by way of subscriptions. May I know whether the Congress Party has been called upon to pay income-tax on that amount?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Subscriptions of this nature are not subject to income-tax. They are not given to any one group or at any one place they may be to various Congress committees. But we collect it from the various books. Therefore, I think that while it is not relevant to the particular measure before the House, I am afraid that these charges that are being made by Members, undoubtedly, of course, eloquent and vociferous, have no real meaning or real application to the facts of the case.

My hon. friend Shri Khadilkar had asked me certain questions. May I humbly tell him that these questions are somewhat premature for this reason that the efforts that we undertake may yield good result? In fact, I may say that we have a Penal Code which is there and which is not amended very often, but if you ask me whether the Penal Code has been successful, I would say that I think that to some extent it has been successful, and it is a deterrent, and if the Code were not there, perhaps, the crimes would increase. My hope is that the various measures that we have taken should lead to and should produce results.

Of course, some hon. Member had asked 'What about this particular person or what about that particular person?" It may be that that person is a person who has got concealed income or it may be that he has not. And one does not know unless one gets information. In fact, we do not undertake this kind of searches unless precise information is available. I cannot merely go and search somebody's house, because an hon. Member of the House says it. Of course, an hon. Member of the House is a very responsible person, but sometimes when he gives information of this nature, he may not be quite responsible or knowledgeable because we all depend upon friends giving information and this kind of thing is going on. Sometimes we find a very rich man, but we do not know if he is a rich man really. Sometimes it happens that a man who has not got much wealth probably goes about spending a little money that he has, and he is considered to be a rich man. So, in these things, the ostensible facts are not always reliable, and we have to get information.

Therefore, I would tell my hon. friend Shri Khadilkar that I believe that over a period of time, we are bound to succeed. In fact, I do not know whether the offer that had been made by Government would be accepted. If it is not accepted, then the law is there, and it will certainly operate. I would not say that tomorrow or over a period of six months there will be no blackmarket; it may be that it will take two to three years before we take a stride in solving the problem and the problem will go on. And even if we probably clear this thing, there will be more people coming in.

Somebody mentioned about people becoming rich men and people becoming paupers. I am not a very rich man at any time, but I was comparatively affluent but that was time past.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप भी बड़े अमीर हैं। आपके भी तो बहुत बड़े बड़े कारखाने चलते हैं।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: And then we have seen changes. A man who is well-to-do today becomes somewhat less well-to-do tomorrow, and a man who is perhaps not very well-to-do today may become well-to-do tomorrow. I have seen in the course of these forty-five years in life that small people have become very big, and big people have come down; even in the period when I was in business, I used to see this cycle going on of very well-to-do firms disappearing and new people coming up. This kind of thing goes on. It may be that some person might boast and say that 'I was a pauper and I made money,' and he is probably proud of his achievement, because making money is certainly an achievement, and becoming a pauper is certainly not an achievement. Therefore we cannot go upon these facts. So far as the Income-tax Department is concerned, it is bound by the four corners of the law. Otherwise, the objections that have been raised by my hon. friend Shri N. Dandeker might become even more valid than what they are today.

I would certainly like to tell the House that these powers have been given to the officers, and I shall not hesitate but I shall continue to mention every time that caution is necessary in respect of the use of these powers. It may be that five or ten people may escape, but I do not think that any single innocent man should suffer. Therefore, while we should go on, and while the arm of the law will grind, and it will grind slowly but it grinds all the same, we should be very careful that we do not offend or punish or get an innocent man to book merely because somebody says or some person says something about somebody because that is not always based on facts.

I greatly appreciate the general support given to this measure and I shall add to the assurance that Government would make endeavours to see that these measures are used carefully and with wisdom.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्रियों की जांच के बारे में भी क्या कोई आदेश देने वाले हैं या नहीं ?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : कितने आदमियों को सजा हुई है, यह भी तो बता दीजिए।

Shri Himatsingka: The hon. Minister has stated that the tangible assets recovered amount to Rs. 5 crores apart from the *hundis*. How many of the cases have been assessed so far?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Most of them are in the process. Excepting in the case of a few, I am not able to give that information. But I can also tell the hon. Member that apart from the tangible assets and the *hundis*, quite a lot of account-books has come into our possession and these are likely to lead to further proceedings.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and to validate certain searches under that Act, be taken into consideration.".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(*Substitution of new sections for section* 132).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up clause 2.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have a simple amendment to this clause.

I beg to move:

> Page 6, line 33.—*for "five per cent" substitute*—"six per cent." (11)

Shri N. Dandeker: I beg to move:

(i) Page 1, line 21,—

(i) *omit* "or might be"; and

(ii) *omit* "or would not". (1)

(ii) Page 3,—*after* line 9, *insert*—

"Provided that if the person concerned in the proceedings aforesaid is other than the person whose statement is so recorded, a copy of the statement shall be furnished to him and he shall be entitled in the course of those proceedings to cross-examine the person who made the statement." (2).

(iii) Page 3, line 15, *after* "seizure" *insert*—

"or within such extended time thereafter not exceeding in all a further period of sixty days as he may in his discretion allow on the application of the said person". (3)

(iv) Page 3, lines 19 and 20, *omit* "in a summary manner". (4).

(v) Page 5, lines 6 to 9,—

for "such authority, as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government in the Official Gazette (hereinafter in this section referred to as the notified authority)",

Substitute "the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal". (5).

(vi) Page 5, line 13,— *for* "notified authority" *substitute* "Income-tax Appellate Tribunal". (6).

(vii) Page 5, line 36, *add* at the end "up to and including the financial year in which the assets were seized.". (7).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these amendments are now before the House.

Shri N. Dandekar: My first amendment is quite a simple one namely that at page 1 in line 21, I am suggesting the deletion of the words 'or might be' and 'or would not'. My reason is very simple.

The relevant portion of the section reads thus:

"Where the Director of Inspection or the Commissioner, in consequence of information in his possession, has reason to believe that . . .

(b) any person to whom a summons or notice as aforesaid has been or might be issued will not or would not....".

It does not make sense to me that any person to whom a summons or notice as aforesaid might be issued would not produce or cause to be produced any books of account etc. How can such information be in the possession of anybody unless there is latitude here for the officer concerned merely to dream? I suggest in consonance with the commencement of that subsection 'in consequence of information in his possession, has reason to believe' the words 'any person to whom summons or notice has been or might be issued will not or would not produce or cause to be produced,' seem to me to be quite understandable except that it completely destroys the very import or limitation of the phrase 'in consequence of information in his possession, has reason to believe'. I hope that the Finance Minister will see my point and accept the omission of the words 'or might be' and 'or would not'.

In my second amendment, I am suggesting the insertion of a proviso at page 3 after line 9. This again is quite a simple one. Sub-section (4) of the new section authorises the authorised officer to take a statement from the person concerned, a statement on oath from the person concerned during such examination and that statement may be used in evidence in any proceedings under the Income-tax Act.

That is quite right and proper that before people change their minds and start offering all kinds of excuses and explanations, immediately upon a certain seizure a statement on oath should be taken, and such statement should

[Shri N. Dandeker.]

be capable of being used in evidence in any proceedings under the Income-tax Act. All I am suggesting is to add the words: 'Provided that if the person concerned in the proceedings aforesaid is other than the person whose statement is so recorded, a copy of the statement shall be furnished to him and he shall be entitled in the course of those proceedings to cross-examine the person who made the statement."

I will give a very simple instance of this. Suppose certain premises are raided and a person X in possession of those premises makes a statement that that money, or whatever it is that is found there, belongs not to him but to Y. Certainly that statement can be used in any proceedings against Mr. Y. All that I am suggesting is that Y should be entitled to a copy of that statement and to the cross-examination of Mr. X during the course of these proceedings.

That, again, I hope is a straightforward suggestion and would be acceptable.

My third amendment is at line 15 on page 3, namely that the officer concerned, after making such enquiry as may be prescribed, "shall, within ninety days of the seizure, make an order with the previous approval of the Commissioner" about estimating and so on. While I agree that ninety days so as to have a fairly quick disposal of the case is all right, I think an inflexible limitation of that kind without the power to the officer concerned to give a certain amount of reasonable extension of time, becomes unjudicial. I have therefore suggested the insertion, after the word 'seizure', of the words "or within such extended time thereafter not exceeding in all a further period of sixty days as he may in his discretion allow on the application of the said person". In other words, I do not confer any right upon the assessee to demand an extension of time; but I suggest some discretion should be vested in the officer concerned to allow a short extension of time not exceeding two months.

My next amendment is at page 3, lines 19 and 20. I attach considerable importance to this and I will therefore read again what the purport of the present section is. The section provides that the officer concerned, after making an enquiry, may "make an order, with the previous approval of the Commissioner,—estimating the undisclosed income (including the income from the undisclosed property) in a summary manner to the best of his judgment on the basis of such materials as are available with him." I submit that the words "in a summary manner" really contradict the rest of the section. I believe the proper thing would be, if the officer is to make the assessment to the best of his judgment on the basis of such materials as are available with him—in other words, not that he should be required to wander all over the place to collect some more information to support his judgment, but to make an assessment to the best of his judgment on the basis of the material available with him—in that case, "in a summary manner" is either meaningless, or rather, as I think, contradicts the rest of that particular provision. I am therefore submitting that the words 'in a summary manner' should be deleted.

Then I turn to the next amendment at page 5, and it is concerned with the question of who shall be the authority to whom the person objecting to the order made may appeal. The sub-section as at present reads as follows:

"If any person object for any reason to an order made under sub-section 5 he may within such

and such time make an application to such authority, as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government in the Official Gazette (hereinafter in this section referred to as the notified authority) etc".

This too is rather unlike the rest of the proceedings in this Bill or in the rest of the Act. And I have suggested that instead of an *ad hoc* authority, as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government, the appeal should lie to the Appellate Tribunal. Leaving the provision that it is in the nature of a natural provision where the order of the Appellate Tribunal in such matters shall be final—that is one of the later provisions that exists—but I do believe that the appeal should not be just to 'such authority as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government, but to the Appellate Tribunal which has now by this time established a long and experienced record of dealing with Income-tax matters in all their complexity, weighing evidence and coming to appropriate conclusions. I suggest the Appellate Tribunal ought to be the authority to which the applications may be made.

My next amendment is a consequential one at page 5, line 13, where I have suggested, as a consequence of the earlier amendment, that in place of the words "notified authority" the words "the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal" should be substituted.

The next amendment, No. 7 is to the very important Explanation 2 that appears at the end of page 5. This is one of the main provisions in the Bill. In its essence I support it with the amendment which I shall presently refer to. The Explanation is:

> "In this section, the word 'proceeding' means any proceeding in respect of any year, whether under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 or this Act, which may be pending on the date on which a search is authorised under this section or which may have been completed on or before such date and includes also all proceedings under this Act which may be commenced after such date in respect of any year."

I am sure the Finance Minister does not mean "after such date in respect of any year" to mean (for instance, not the assessment up to now but, maybe, assessment of the year 1970 or 1971 or any later year. Therefore, my amendment is to the effect that "in respect of any year" should mean up to and including the financial year in which the assets were seized. In other words, later reopening of past assessments or, as a result of this, new reopenings of past assessment should be within the ambit of this; but any such reopening should be in this sense that the assessments relating to the following years in which the assets were seized cannot obviously be the assessments that can be dealt with. Because, one can reduce this to a *reductio ad absurdum* and say that if a seizure were made in some place today, it could be used for the assessment of the year 1970 or 1971 or any such thing. And I do not think that "proceedings commenced after such date in respect of any year" was intended to cover things of that kind.

Finally I have an amendment No. 8.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not to this clause.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Member for having gone into these matters so meticulously.

In regard to his amendment No. 1, I would like to point out that the provisions of section 132 (1) (b) are now sought to be amended, and the words sought to be omitted by his amendment, were already in the statute even prior to the promulgation of the Ordinance. And the Bill has not made any change in the provisions of this

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

clause which has already been approved by Parliament and which is there in the Finance Act, 1964.

The effect of the amendment would be that the authorisation for search could be granted only when a summons or notice for production of accounts or documents has been actually issued. When the Director of Inspection or the Commissioner gets reliable information about the existence of books of account or documents relating to undisclosed income, and summons or notice is issued to produce the same the assessee is not likely to produce them and can manage to place them beyond the reach of the Income-tax authorities. It is to prevent such a contingency that the words which are sought to be omitted have been incorporated in the clause originally.

In regard to his second amendment, under this sub-section "the authorised officer may, during the course of the search or seizure, examine on oath any person who is found to be in possession or control of any books of account, documents etc." The proposed amendment seeks to add there:

> "Provided that if the person concerned in the proceedings aforesaid is other than the person whose statement is so recorded, a copy of the statement shall be furnished to him and he shall be entitled in the course of those proceedings to cross-examine the person who made the statement".

It is not a question of enquiry. As I mentioned in my original speech, the statement is taken from the person so as to prevent his subsequently fabricating some other explanation. But it is not what you call, a judicial proceeding, where somebody else might say: My servant is letting me down. He is giving information about me. Let me cross-examine him. That is not the purpose of the statement at all. The statement is, so far as that particular person is concerned, to know why he is in possession of these documents or money or whatever it is. These provisions do not take away the normal recourse to law that the person has when the assessment is made.

Shri N. Dandeker: The orders are final; they are not appealable.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: When an assessment is made, we are not taking away the question of appeal. The hon. Member is far more well-versed in income-tax law than I am.

So far as the third amendment is concerned, I have thought over this matter. So far as the question of retention of assets seized or money seized is concerned, there must be an end to it, in 90 days. What he says is, we shall help the department. I am sure the department is likely to accept the position. We don't want to do it. As my hon. friend knows this is not regular Income-tax proceedings. That is where the summary manner comes in. It was said that the language is somewhat unfelicitous. I agree. Summary proceedings in court is one thing. If you want to do it quickly on the basis of the facts and the material obviously that should be within 90 days. My hon. friend is not helping the parties who are affected. We should get the matter over quickly and if it is possible to get it done in 30 days I should be happy.

Sir, regarding No. 5 and No. 6 of the amendments, here nobody is taking away ultimate recourse to the various authorities who will sit in judgment. In this particular case why ban them? This clause provides that the Income-tax officer will estimate the undisclosed income to the best of his judgment and that it has to be made within 90 days by the Income-tax officer.

Sub-section (11) of Section 132 as inserted by clause 2, provides a right to the person who objects to an order made under sub-section (5) to make an application to the authority as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government. The two amendments seek to substitute Income-tax appellate tribunal for such authority. The income-tax appellate tribunal is not given any kind of administrative authority at all. I do not agree to superimpose another authority into the administrative field.

Finally, amendment No. 7. I am very sorry, I do not think it really improves the position. Under explanation 2 to sub-section 132 it is clarified that the word proceedings includes proceedings not only pending on the day the search is authorised but such proceedings completed on or before the date and includes future proceedings also. That is as on the relevant day which is covered by this particular clause. It is not something which is future income or something like that. It is not taken into account. The amendment restricts the scope of future proceedings to the financial year in which the assets were seized. Everybody does not follow the same financial year. If he does not follow the financial year, such income is to be taken in a later year. As the hon. Member knows, each business has its own year. In fact when I was doing business I had my own year, 1st November to 31st October. That was the time I started my books and the Income-tax people accepted that. If we put a bar on such things as the one suggested by the hon. Member we will put a bar on the liberties for these people to have their own particular year and that would come in the way of the effective operation of this particular clause. I have great respect to my hon. friend and I am very thankful to him, but I am sorry I am unable to accept this amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do you want all these amendments to be put?

Shri N. Dandeker: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 7 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a Government amendment—amendment No. 11. The question is:

Page 6, line 33,—

for "five per cent" *substitute* "six per cent." (11)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, started part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

clause 3— (*Amendment of section 271*)

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to move:

(i) Page 7,—

for lines 7 *to* 11, *substitute*—

'"(4A) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (i) or clause (iii) of sub-section (1) the Commissioner may, in his discretion—

(i) reduce or waive the amount of minimum penalty imposable on a person under clause (i) of sub-section (1) for failure, without reasonable cause, to furnish the return of total income which such person was required to furnish under sub-section (1) of section 139, or

(ii) reduce or waive the amount of minimum penalty imposable on a person under clause (iii) of sub-section (1),

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

if he is satisfied that such person—

(a) in the case referred to in clause (i) of this sub-section has, prior to the issue of notice to him under sub-section (2) of section 139, voluntarily and in good faith, made full disclosure of his income; and in the case referred to in clause (ii) of this sub-section has, prior to the detection by the Income-tax Officer,' ". (9)

(ii) Page 7, line 24,—

for "*clause* (iii) "*substitute*—

"clause (i) or, as the case may be, clause (iii)". (10).

Clause 3 inserts a new sub-section 4A in section 271 which empowers the Commissioner, in his discretion, to reduce or waive the amount of minimum penalty imposable under section 271 (1) (iii) in the case of a person who has voluntarily and in good faith made full and true disclosure of his concealed income. Similar concession has not been given in respect of minimum penalty imposed under Section 271(1) (i) for failure to file return of income voluntarily. The minimum penalty for such failure is 2 per cent of the tax for every month, subject to a maximum of fifty per cent. There may be cases where persons may make voluntary disclosures. If it is found to be acceptable he would be liable to pay penalty for failure to file the return voluntarily in time, even though the minimum penalty imposable for concealment of income may have been reduced or waived. It is to obviate this particular circumstance that this amendment is being proposed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

(i) Page 7,—

for lines 7 to 11, *substitute*—

"(4A) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (i) or clause (iii) of sub-setcion (1) the Commissioner may, in his discretion—

(i) reduce or waive the amount of minimum penalty imposable on a person under clause (i) of sub-section (1) for failure without reasonable cause, to furnish the return of total income which such person was required to furnish under sub-section (1) of section 139, or

(ii) reduce or waive the amount of minimum penalty imposable on a person under clause (iii) of sub-section (1),

if he is satisfied that such person—

(a) in the case referred to in clause (i) of this sub-section has, prior to the issue of notice to him under sub-section (2) of section 139, voluntarily and in good faith made full disclosure of his income; and in the case referred to in clause (ii) of this sub-section has, prior to the detection by the Income-tax Officer,' ". (9).

(ii) Page 7, line 24,—

for "clause (iii)" *substitute*—

"clause (i) or, as the case may be, clause (iii)" (10).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We take up clause 6. Is the amendment not moved?

Shri N. Dandeker: Not moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14.50 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with general discussion of the Railway Budget for 1965-66.

Shri Himmatsinhji (Kutch): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, confusion and complacency have been the order of the day as far as this Government is concerned, and I do not think I can make an exception of the Railway Ministry either.

In their report recently published, the Indian Railways claim that it is for the first time since 1939-40 that the capacity of rail transport in 1963-64 was in excess of consumer demand. It is true that in both passenger traffic and freight traffic, there was a substantial increase in capacity during the last year in comparison with the previous years, but this contention of increased capacity as such on the railways is far from the truth. In addition to this, the attitude of the Planning Commission and assumption based on the plea that the coming Five Year Plan will start with a comparatively comfortable situation in respect of transport, as reported in the *Economic Times* of 16-2-65 are quite baseless.

The present transportation capacity of the country is definitely short of demands which are ever-increasing. Even if the railways reach their first full target of 245 million tonnes as envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan, the prospect of not meeting the large amount of the remaining traffic offering estimated at between 52 and 100 million tonnes, remains as a very real threat. In this way, we are in an unhappy predicament of there being a considerable gap between available transport capacity and demand for it. Hence any claim of superfluity in the haulage capacity of the main means of transport in the country sounds utterly ridiculous.

The repeated criticism and complaint of inadequacies and bottlenecks is hardly a story of the past. Complaints of shortages in allotments of wagons have been made from time to time in all corners of the country.

The railways claim that there is enough capacity in the important sectors such as coal, but if we ever compare realities with the claims made, the actual position is to the contrary. For instance, coal loading in Bihar and West Bengal is suffering a very acute shortage of transport....

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): which period?

Shri Himmatsinhji: I am talking of just now. He will please hear what I have to say.

There is a shortage of 600 wagons on a daily average. This is the demand. It is reported that merely ⅔ ths of the wagons allotted are being supplied (*Financial Express* dated 17-2-1965). Stocks at pitheads have accumulated as inevitable result of the shortages of haulage. In some collieries of West Bengal, the situation has gone from

[Shri Himmatsinhji]

bad to worse. As a result, in some sectors closure is being contemplated and retrenchment of labour is even under serious consideration. I do not mean to say that only the coal industry is affected by rail transport inadequacy. The textile industry of Bombay is also affected. This was also reported in the *Financial Express* of 17-2-65.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है । इस समय जब कि रेलवे बजट पर बहस हो रही है यह दुःख की बात है कि हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : रेलवे मिनिस्टर मौजूद तो हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कल भी कहा था और उन्होंने निर्णय दिया था कि कैबिनैट मिनिस्टर होना चाहिए । इस समय कोई भी कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं है । यह कोरम न रहने की हमेशा की दिक्कत है और अगर अभी कोरम न बने तो हाउस को एक घंटे के लिए स्थगित कर दिया जाना चाहिए ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): This Minister is in charge of it.

The Minister of States in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The Minister will be here in a minute or two.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may proceed.

Shri Himmatsinhji: It was talking about the shortage of haulage capacity for textile goods. Bales of cloth tendered for booking for Raxaul and Jayanagar in the first week of December could not be despatched till as late as the last week of January from Wadi Bunder.

There is no gainsaying the fact that history is repeating itself. Similar claims of capacity were made about our railways during the middle of the second plan. On 18 February 1959 the hon. Railway Minister referred to the capacity in hand for moving additional traffic, while introducing the Railway Budget, especially in the Amritsar sector. Members of the Railway Board sought to further curtail road transport on the strength of this assessment. As the second plan progressed, industries started to be seriously affected by one of the severest shortages of transport in the economic history of our country. Overall production was threatened by the onset of the coal crisis. This brought about a setback in achievements of the plan over a wide field. All this was, no doubt, the result of shortage of means of transportation.

Surplus capacity of railways in 1959 was estimated at 2½ million tonnes, but by 1961 the overall shortage of capacity was as high as 12 million tonnes. Superfluity of traffic in isolated pockets on our railways could by no means be taken as an index of superfluity in the whole of the transportation network of India.

Events in the current Plan are fast moving in the same direction they did in the last Plan. In view of the fact that our railways are buckling under the pressures generated in the course of the current Plan and that too at a stage when claims are made by them of having already approximated to their Third Plan target, the need for developing our road transport has become ever more urgent. But various restraints put on road transport stifle this development. Chief among these is the distance restrictions which are still sought to be imposed. There is hardly any need to remind this House that a distance limit of 300 miles was recommended to the States at the instance of the Railways in 1958 through

a circular sent by the Government of India. A stipulation was made to the effect that distance restrictions in areas served by the Railways should be considered *ultra-vires* during the passage of the Motor Vehicles Amendment Bill in 1956. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in his capacity then as Minister for Railways and Transport had himself assured on November 28, 1956 in his speech in this House that "mileage restrictions for grant of public carrier permits" would be removed. It is most surprising that Railways should suffer from an unnecessary and unfounded fear of competition from road transport.

15 hrs.

In our country when there is a huge demand for further development in all directions there is no reason for fear on the part of the Railway Ministry from any modes of transport, be it water, road or air. I see no reason why all modes of transport, be they rail, water, road or air, should have any difficulty in developing. The unduly harsh and heavy burden of taxation imposed on road transport and its accessories has greatly handicapped its growth. Nowadays greater importance is given by other countries to road transport. If we look at some figures from other parts of the world, we will see that the percentage share of the Railways in total inland freights has declined to a great extent in a period of 5 years upto 1961—in Belgium from 38 per cent to 32 per cent., in Italy from 31 per cent. to 27 per cent., in the U.K. from 51 per cent to 39 per cent and in West Germany from 50 per cent to 42 per cent.

It is a fact that by and large road transport is faster, more economical and efficient. I would like to quote what Mr. F. C. Bodhwar, former Chief Commissioner of Railways said—"A modern roadway can pass three times or more the tonnage of traffic that a railway can handle due mainly to the latter's handicap of not being permitted to admit more than one train at a time on a block section". By arguing this matter in this way, I do not want to make a case for road transport and against the Railways, for this question does not arise at the present time and even for a long time to come in this country. I do not mind repeating that I have no doubt that the railway system is going to play a major role in the development of India even if full scope is given to other means of transport. As I stated, so many demands are being made from industry, agriculture and other aspects of our developing economy. So there is no need for any fear of competition from any side.

If we look at what is happening in a country like Japan, I particularly mention Japan because there they have developed a new railway. I was reading only the other day the following in U.S. News and World Report of 25th January 1965:

> The world's fastest passenger-train service, with top speeds of 125 miles an hour and higher, now is a reality in Japan.

It further goes on—

> The 960-foot-long trains, each with two first-class and 10 second-class cars, seat about 980 passengers.

This is the way the countries are developing their railways and there is no reason why our country also cannot develop such things. If I may read out one more passage about the economics of these Railways, it says:

> Executives of the Japan National Railways anticipate a profit by the end of 1965, when the 14 super-expresses and 15 limited expresses now in use will have been nearly doubled in number.
>
> The fastest trains have been averaging 88 per cent of passenger capacity, and the limited expresses 63 per cent. Considering the Japanese addiction to tourism and this country's steadily expanding economy, JNR executives believe load factors will stay high enough to make the line profitable.
>
> Airlines already are feeling the competition from the new line. All Nippon Airways reported a drop of 10 per cent in passengers carried between Osaka and Tokyo

during October, compared with September. Air traffic between Tokyo and Nagoya in October, normally a busy month fell 39 per cent.

When the rail line was authorized, there was some criticism that rail travel was outmoded by intercity trucking and air routes. The high-speed trains have disproved that argument. A medium-sized jet can fly only about 125 persons between Tokyo and Osaka, whereas each passenger train can carry more than seven times that many. Travel time is about the same, if time spent going to and from airports is included.

What I am saying is, if other countries are spending a lot of money for developing speedier aeroplanes and other means of travel, why cannot we spend some more money on modernising the railways here.

More attention, as far as laying of new lines is concerned, should be paid to areas which are undeveloped and are economically backward. In this context I must congratulate the honourable Minister for Railways for having started the work on the Kandla-Zund-Viramgam broad-gauge line, the earth work of which is progressing at a good pace. I hope the work on this line will be speeded up still further and the construction of the bridge taken in hand expeditiously. As the honourable Minister for Railways knows the importance of this line very well, I hope no time will be lost in building the bridge and completing the entire line as quickly as possible.

There are many places in India which need development of transport facilities. The essential thing to be done is to develop the areas first. Kutch still needs development and also some more railway lines. Sir, I have been mentioning again and again in this House that there should be a line from Kandla to Mandvi *via* Mundra. This is a very thickly populated area. Unfortunately, this plea has arisen from the fact that Kutch now forms a part of Rajkot Division of Gujarat State. Therefore it is bracketted with Saurashtra Division as far as this matter goes. If I may read out some figures which I have been able to collect, I will prove my point that Kutch still remains undeveloped because in the preparation times many States in Saurashtra had lines which Kutch lacked to a very large extent. The route-mileage of Saurashtra Railway in 1949-50 was 1,342. It rose in 1962 to 1402.64, whereas the route mileage of Kutch Railway in 1949-50 was only 72. That too was a narrow gauge line, which used to go up to the port of Kandla which is now being developed. In 1962, the railway route mileage in the Kutch District of Rajkot Division of Gujarat State was 124:50. This is because of the metre gauge line from Gandhidam to Bhavnagar.

There are industries coming up there. Prospecting for minerals is also in progress, and they have found very large and very good deposits of bauxite near Mandvi which will give a fillip to the mining of important minerals, and that is why I am insisting on this every time I speak on this subject.

Apart from that, passenger traffic is there too. I do not think I have to tell the hon. Railway Minister about this because he is in close contact with the people from Kutch who live in Bombay, who have their business in Bombay. They come and go in large numbers, particularly from the area of Mandvi, Mundra and Western Kutch. They have been waiting for this line from before independence. I would therefore request him to see to it that some start is made in this direction.

I was talking about having lines in different parts of the country because India is a very large country. I dare say that if for only one corner of it I ask for new railways and ignore the rest, it will not be right. Therefore, I would suggest that Rayalaseema is also another backward part. (*Laughter*)

I am glad I have been able to satisfy my hon. colleagues. This is a very backward area. About 30—35 years back the laying of a railway line from Nandial to Madanapalli *via* Cuddapali and Rayachoti was investigated and railway cess collections were also made. There is no reason why ever in this area development should not take place.

Talking about new lines, I am reminded also of the hardships that are caused to the passengers, particularly third class passengers, on the existing lines. Last time when I was talking on the Railway Demands I said that passengers were herded into compartments at a greater density than even animals. In a wagon, as far as I know, about six buffalos are allowed to be herded, whereas if one sees the way in which passengers in the third class crowd into trains, it is something which really needs looking to, and I hope the hon. Minister will pay attention to it.

Facilities are there for people who live in urban areas, for office-going clerks, staff etc., for the industrial labour and others who live in cities, but the rural labour is absolutely neglected. During the crop seasons in the countryside rural labour has to travel from its place to places where it has employment or work. It is my suggestion that some study should be made of this problem, because, as I said earlier, India is a vast country and conditions vary from place to place; and that is in anything that we do a thorough study is first required. So, I urge upon the Minister to see that the needs of this agricultural labour are also catered for.

Then, I would like to talk about catering also, which is a much-discussed subject. I have no doubt that the hon. Railway Minister is a gourmet, and if he would sometimes taste the food, he would know what it is like.

Travelling also from remote places —I was talking about the Gandhidam-Palanpur section—is really a great hardship. If one leaves Delhi in the evening, one reaches Palanpur at about 5·15 or 5:20 the next day, and then one has to wait for 5½ or 6 hours till about 11.30 or 12 in the night before one can get the train for Gandhidam, which reaches Gandhidam at 9 O' clock. If one has to go to Bhuj, that takes another two or three hours. This wait at Palanpur is really a great inconvenience to people who travel. I am sure if a faster train is introduced on this line, it will benefit the passengers a lot. They may have a slower train, but a second one, a faster one connecting the mail trains from here is a great necessity.

I have more things to say, but since my time is up, I will stop with this.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : (भागलपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री द्वारा पेश किये गये रेल बजट का स्वागत करता हूं और मेरा यह स्वागत औपचारिक नहीं है बल्कि उन्होंने जो आंकड़े सदन के सम्मुख रखे हैं, उन पर आधारित है । मेरी यह राय है कि बजट एक सन्तुलित बजट है । अपने बजट भाषण में रेल मंत्री महोदय ने रेलों द्वारा की गई चतुर्मुखी प्रगति पर प्रकाश डाला है । आपरेथनल एफिशेंसी अर्थात् संचालन कुशलता का उल्लेख किया गया है, कार्यक्षमता में वृद्धि हुई है, वैगंज के प्रयोग में वृद्धि हुई है, डीजल और बिजली का कर्षण ये दो मुख्य लक्ष्य रखे गये हैं । माल गाड़ियों एवं यात्री गाड़ियों की संख्या में भी वृद्धि हुई है । ये सब जो आंकड़े हैं इनको देखने के बाद यह मालूम पड़ता है कि इस बार जो बजट पेश किया गया है वह एक सन्तुलित बजट है और जो प्रगतियां दिखाई गई हैं उनको देख कर हम कह सकते हैं कि माननीय रेल मंत्री महोदय हमारे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं ।

संचालन कुशलता के बहुत से कारण दिये गये हैं । सब से पहला कारण तो यह है कि इस मंत्रालय में दो मंत्री, यानी रेल मंत्री श्री पाटिल तथा राज्य मंत्री डा० राम सुभग सिंह दोनों ही बेट में काफी भारी हैं । बेट से मेरा अभिप्राय शक्ति से है । पावर में भी

[श्री भगवत झा आजाद]

और फिजिकल हैल्थ में भी । आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि ऐसे मंत्री हों जो आज की लालफीताशाही से बाहर निकल कर काम कर सकें और काम करवा सकें । इनको धन्यवाद मैं इस उम्मीद पर दे रहा हूं कि यद्यपि ये इतने बड़े साम्राज्य के सम्राट तो नहीं हैं लेकिन इसको चलाने वाले अवश्य हैं ।

रेलवे एक बहुत बड़ी एम्पायर है, एक बहुत बड़ा साम्राज्य है जिस पर कोई सम्राट तो नहीं है लेकिन जहां पर जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं जो सारे देश में फैले हुए उन बारह लाख कर्मचारियों से काम करा सकते हैं, और मेरा विश्वास है कि यह काम कराने में वे समर्थ होंगे । संचालन कुशलता हमारी पहली आवश्यकता है और मेरे विश्वास का आधार यह है कि यह दो मंत्री इस काम को करा पायेंगे ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : किराया बढ़ा कर थोड़ा सा कलंक लगा दिया है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि थोड़ा सा कलंक लगाया है । तो थोड़ा कलंक तो चांद में भी है । इसलिये थोड़े से कलंक की कोई बात नहीं है ।

मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि रेलवे मंत्री ने बजट को पेश करते हुए जो बहुत सी बातें कही हैं उनमें दो मुख्य लक्ष्य बतलाये हैं । एक तो दोहरी लाइन करना और दूसरा बिजलीकर्ण । वे डीजल और बिजलीकर्ण एंजिनों में लाकर रेल गाड़ियों की रफ्तार तेज करेंगे और उनमें और अधिक कुशलता लायेंगे । मैं समझता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में यह जानने की आवश्यकता है कि हमारी स्थिति क्या है । आज हमारे पास 11 हजार लोकोमोटिव हैं, जिन में से 9,000 अभी काम के लायक हैं। इन में से 1400 पचास वर्ष से अधिक पुराने हो चुके हैं । सम्भवतः वे जाने लायक हैं । इन में से 600 एंजिनों की उम्र बीस से चालीस वर्ष तक पार कर चकी है और उनका जीवन अभी शेष है । मेरे कहने का अर्थ यह है कि जो 11 हजार लोकोमोटिव हैं उन में रेलवे ने अपने सामने जो लक्ष्य रखा है डीजल और बिजलीकर्ण करने का उसका अधिक से अधिक लाइनों पर प्रयोग किया जाये । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन साथ साथ मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि यह न हो कि हमारे देश में विदेशों से 10, 10 लाख के एंजिन और ज्यादा मंगाये जायें । उनका उत्पादन देश में ही हो । यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि आज वाराणसी में यह काम प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है । इसलिये मेरा सुझाव यह होगा कि जहां एक तरफ आप डिजिल तथा बिजलीकर्ण का एंजिनों में अधिक से अधिक प्रयोग करें और देश को एक सुन्दर रेलवे व्यवस्था दें वहां साथ ही साथ आप इस बात पर भी जोर दें कि इंजिन अपने देश में बनाये जायें और इसके लिये आप पांच से दस वर्ष तक इन लोकोमोटिव्ज को अभी चलायें । इंटीगरल कोच फैक्ट्री और चितरंजन में हमारे कर्मचारियों ने, हमारे प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों ने और सरकारी अफसरों ने जो अपनी योग्यता का प्रमाण दिया है उस के बल पर में विश्वासपूर्वक कह सकता हूं कि हम निस्सन्देह यह कार्य अपने देश में कर सकते हैं । साथ ही साथ हम इन इंजिनों का निर्यात भी कर सकते हैं । आज उनकी मांग दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया में है । हां यह बात सोचने की है कि जापान में जिन एंजिनों का निर्माण होता है उन के दाम से इन एंजिनों का दाम कम होता है या नहीं । इसके लिये हमारे देश के इन कुशल कारीगरों को, हमारे कुशल अफसरों को उनसे होड़ लगानी होगी और मेरा विश्वास है कि वे इस कार्य में सफल होंगे । अस्तु, जहां मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूं वहां साथ ही साथ यह सुझाव देता हूं कि इन एंजिनों को आप दस पांच वर्ष तक लाइनों पर रख कर उनका निर्माण अपने देश में करें ।

दूसरा प्रमुख उद्देश्य जो रेलवे मन्त्री जी ने रक्खा है वह है दोहरी लाइनों का बिछाना। मैं जानता हूं कि इंग्लैण्ड, फ्रांस और कनाडा ऐसे देशों से हमारे देश में दोहरी लाइनें बहुत कम हैं, लेकिन अमरीका और जापान की तुलना में हमारे यहां दोहरी रेलवे लाइनें अधिक हैं। मगर इन दोहरी लाइनों के अधिक होने के बावजूद भी आज अमरीका और जापान में रेलवे की सर्विस अधिक अच्छी हैं और अधिक सुचारु रूप से चलाई जाती हैं। जापान और अमरीका में जहां दोहर रेलवे लाइनों की कमी है, जब मैं गया तो अधिक देखने का अवसर तो नहीं मिला क्योंकि अमरीका का यातायात शायद हवाई जहाज का है, गाड़ियों का नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी मुझे देखने का जो कुछ अवसर मिला उसके बल पर मैं कह सकता हूं कि दोहरी लाइनें वहां कम हैं फिर भी वहां की सर्विसेज रेलों के बिजलीकर्ण के कारण अधिक उपयोगी हैं, अधिक अच्छी सर्विस वह देती हैं। इसलिये आवश्यकता है कि हम इन दोहरी लाइनों के सम्बन्ध में विचार करें। मैं रेलवे मन्त्री जी से यह कहूंगा कि इसकी प्रगति पर जोर देते हुए कि आज दोहरी लाइनों को बिछाया जाये क्योंकि अपनी रेलवे को, जिसमें हमने 3 हजार करोड़ रुपये की लागत लगाई है और जिसमें हमारे 12 लाख 70 हजार के लगभग कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, उनको अधिक से अधिक उपयोगी बनाने के लिये दोहरी लाइनों की आवश्यकता है। आपने जो लक्ष्य तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में रक्खा था, जिसको आपने पूरा किया, और आपने अपनी बजट स्पीच में कहा है कि हम अन्तिम वर्ष में इसे पूरा कर सकेंगे, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं आप से उम्मीद करता हूं कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी आप इन दोहरी लाइनों को बिछाने का कार्य अधिक अच्छे रूप में कर सकेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं उदाहरण के रूप में, जैसा कि हमारे मित्र ने अभी भाषण प्रारम्भ करते हुए कहा कि यह आवश्यक है कि जो आज तक अविकसित क्षेत्र हैं उनमें दोहरी लाइनें ले जाने का काम सरकार अधिक करे, आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि क्यूल से जो लूप लाइन भागलपुर होते हुए सियालदा जाती है, ऐसा लगता है कि रेलवे अधिकारियों का विमाता जैसा व्यवहार उस क्षेत्र के प्रति है। एक अपर इंडिया गाड़ी, जो अपर इंडिया कहलाती है एक्सप्रेस लाइन, लेकिन वास्तव में है पैसेन्जर वह क्यूल से भागलपुर होते हुए सियालदा तक जाती है। उसे दोहरी लाइन बनाई जाये। क्या जुर्म किया है इस क्षेत्र ने जो आपने इस की ओर देखा नहीं। क्यों नहीं वहां पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाई जाये। आपके अधिकारी कहेंगे, माननीय रेलवे मन्त्री के पास प्रतिवेदन भेज देंगे, कि यहां ट्रैफिक नहीं है, तो मैं आपको और आपके इन कर्मचारियों को बतलाऊं कि आपने ऐसी लाइनें खोली हैं जहां आपके अनुसन्धान के बाद ट्रैफिक नहीं था, लेकिन लाइन खोलने के बाद वहां काफी मात्रा में ट्रैफिक आ गया। अभी माननीय राज्य मन्त्री भागलपुर गये थे और उनके सामने स्पष्ट रूप में यह कहा गया कि क्यूल से भागलपुर होते हुए जो सियालदा लाइन जाती है उसमें दोहरी लाइन बनाई जाये यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

इसके बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज रेलवे प्रगति और प्रशस्ति की सूचक बन गई है। जिस अंचल में कोई उद्योग नहीं, जिस अंचल में कोई नई सिंचाई योजना नहीं हुई जहां कोई बात नहीं हुई वहां पर जाने वाली रेलगाड़ी के एंजिन से उड़ा हुआ धुआं या चलने वाली पुरानी गाड़ी के पुराने या नये डब्बे हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के प्रतीक बन गये हैं। हजारों मीलों में पहाड़ों, जंगलों, पत्थरों, ऊसरों और वीरानों में काम करने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारी सभ्यता आशा और अरमानों के प्रतीक माने जाते हैं। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि रेलवे विभाग इस देश में अधिक से अधिक नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाये। आज दुनिया भर के उद्योग वहां पर जा नहीं सकते क्योंकि इसके लिये चाहिये रा मैटी-

[श्री भागवत झाआजाद]

रियल लेकिन आप अपने देश में यातायात की सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये नई लाइनें बिछा सकते हैं । प्रसन्नता की बात है कि हमारे रेलवे मन्त्री ने इस ओर भी ध्यान दिया है । उन्होंने कहा है कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में नई लाइनें बिछाई जायेंगी । जैसे मेरे माननीय मित्र ने वाद विवाद प्रारम्भ करते हुए कही रायल सीमा की बात, जैसे मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री हिम्मत सिंह जी ने बहुत जोर से इसका समर्थन किया कि अविकसित क्षेत्रों में रेलवे हों, वैसे ही मैं कहूंगा कि ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं हर जगह पर । मैं सिर्फ अपने क्षेत्र की बात नहीं करता, बिहार राज्य में ऐसा जिला प्रमुख कार्यालय है दुमका जहां पर आज तक रेल लाइन नहीं । क्या माननीय पाटिल साहब के लिये यह चुनौती नहीं है कि आज भी इस राज्य में ऐसे जिला हैड क्वार्टर हैं जहां पर कि रेल लाइन नहीं । इसलिये मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि वह भागलपुर, बीसी मदारहित, रेलवे लाइन को आगे बढ़ा दें और उसे दुमका से मिला दें ताकि बिहार के 8 जिलों में से एक जिले का जो मुख्य कार्यालय है उसको मुख्य लाइन से मिला दिया जाये । वह कौनसी जगह है ? सन्थाल परगना जिस जिले के अधिकांश रहने वाले आदिवासी हैं, वह लोग कहेंगे कि चूंकि हम आदिवासी हैं, चूंकि उन की आवाज लोकसभा में नहीं पहुंचती, वह कहेंगे हम गुन्गे हैं चूंकि कि चूंकि हम बोल नहीं सकते हैं, चूंकि हमारे जिले का नाम सन्थाल परगना है, इसलिये हमारा मुख्य कार्यालय आज भी रेलवे लाइन से नहीं जुड़ा । इसलिये मैं यह सुझाव दूंगा कि जहां आप अपने सामने एक नया आदर्श रख रहे हैं नई लाइनें बिछाने का वहां भागलपुर मदारहित लाइन को आगे बढ़ा दें और उसको पीर पैंती से जोड़ दें । आप विश्वास मानिये कि आप के एक्सपर्टस इस अंचल के बारे में कहेंगे कि यहां नई रेल लाइन ठीक नहीं होगी, लेकिन आल एक्सपर्ट्स आर नोट वाइज मेन, वह मूर्ख भी हुआ करते हैं । और सब लेमेन गधे नहीं होते हैं वे बुद्धिमान भी होते हैं, इसलिये आप ले मैन की बात मानिये, अपने एक्सपर्टस की बात न मान कर, लालफीताशाही को तोड़ कर इस बात पर निर्णय लीजिये । जब मैंने इस बारे में पहले कहा था तो उस समय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने कहा था इस सदन में कि मैं रेलवे बोर्ड को आदेश देता हूं कि पीर पैंती हंसडीहा दुमका लाइन का वह अन्वषण करायें । उन्होंने यह आदेश दिया था । मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि कैसी लाईन को दुमका तक बढ़ाने पर विचार किया जाये ।

15.29 hrs.

(SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*)

प्रसन्नता की बात है कि आज आप नई लाइनों पर जोर दे रहे हैं । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आप लाइनों को बढ़ायें तो आप रेवेन्यू पायेंगे । आप कहेंगे कि वैसी लाइन में काफी रेवेन्यू नहीं मिलता । लेकिन इसका दोषी कौन है । दोष आप का है । इस लिये कि आपने पुनसिया पर अच्छा स्टेशन नहीं बनाया । आप हर मुसाफिर से कहते हैं कि जाओ बिना टिकट । मैं कहता हूँ कि सबसे बड़े दोष हमारे कर्मचारी हैं, अधिकारी हैं जिन्होंने वहां लाइन बनाया लेकिन कहीं स्टेशन नहीं बनाया, कहीं टिकट जांचने का उपाय नहीं किया । क्यों इसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । श्री स्वर्ण सिंह ने मंजूर किया था लेकिन एक वर्ष होने के बाद भी आज तक मंझा में कंट्रैक्टर बहाल नहीं हुआ । तीन कंट्रैक्टर्स में भार होती है, कोई घूस नहीं दे पाता है । मुझे दुःख होता है यह कहते हुए लेकिन इसका क्या जवाब है कि एक वर्ष के बाद भी कंट्रैक्टर बहाल नहीं हुआ जिसको स्वर्ण सिंह जी ने मान लिया था । इस लिये कि चांदी की मार पड़ती है । इसलिए कि हर जगह चांदी की मार पड़ती है । मैं पाटिल साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस तरह की बातों की जांच करने का प्रबन्ध कर दें और देखें कि इस तरह की बातें न होने पावें । मेरा

निवेदन है कि इस बात पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए ।

इसी सम्बन्ध में, जहां ये बातें चल रही हैं नई लाइनों के बारे में, मैं कहूंगा आज रेलवे का सबसे बड़ा प्रतिद्वन्दी सड़क है क्योंकि अगर आज कोई आदमी अपने माल को सही सलामत और जल्दी कहीं भेजना चाहता है तो वह रोड की शरण लेता है क्योंकि अगर मैं कलकत्ते से भागलपुर के लिए दो दरजन दवा की बोतलें रेल द्वारा मंगाऊं तो उन में से एक दरजन तो फूटी मिलेंगी और एक दरजन गायब मिलेंगी और उसके बाद क्लेम देने का काम आपके कर्मचारियों के हाथ में है । आज रेलवे 5 करोड़ का क्लेम देती है । आप क्षमा करेंगे यदि मैं कहूं कि इस मामले में आपके कर्मचारियों का भी हाथ है । यह ठीक है कि व्यापारी भी उनको बढ़ावा देते हैं । व्यापारी कहते हैं कि हमको वैगन नहीं मिलते, हमें आसानी से डब्बे नहीं मिलते इसलिये हम घूस देते हैं । रेलवे अधिकारी कहते हैं कि ये कम्बख्त व्यापारी हमारे कर्मचारियों को आकर लालच दिखाते हैं इसलिए हमारे कर्मचारी ऐसा काम करते हैं । चाहे दोष किसी को दिया जाए, लेकिन हम देखने वाले यह देखते हैं कि जैसे व्यापारी हैं वैसे ही आपके कर्मचारी भी हैं ।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यदि आपको सड़कों की प्रतिद्वन्दिता में ठहरना है और आगे बढ़ना है तो आप अपनी गाड़ियों की रफ्तार को बढ़ाइये दूसरे आप गाड़ियों के आने के समय की पाबन्दी कीजिए । आज रेलगाड़ियों के आने के समय की पाबन्दी बहुत कम है । जब शिकायत की जाती है तो बड़े बड़े अफसर दौड़ते हैं, बड़ी बड़ी फाइलें बनती हैं और रेलवे के लिए बड़े बड़े मकान बनते हैं, लेकिन जिस जनता से आप पैसा लेते हैं जब उसकी सुख सुविधा का सवाल आता है तो अफसर तो दौड़ते हैं, उनके टी० ए० बनते हैं और उनकी रफ्तार बढ़ जाती है, लेकिन गाड़ी की रफ्तार तेज नहीं होती, गाड़ियों के आने के समय की पाबन्दी नहीं बढ़ती । मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आपको सड़कों के कम्पिटीशन में ठहरना है तो गाड़ियों की रफ्तार को तेज कीजिए, समय की पाबन्दी कीजिए और अगर हो सके तो माल की होम डिलीवरी का प्रबन्ध कीजिए। और उसी के साथ कोशिश कीजिए कि जो लोग अपना सामान भेजते हैं उसका नुक्सान न होने पावे । अगर आप यह सब कर पाएंगे, तो मुझे विश्वास है कि आप इस सड़क की प्रतिद्वन्दिता में ठहर सकेंगे और आगे बढ़ सकेंगे और इससे आपका रेवेन्यू भी ज्यादा हो जायगा।

इस के बाद मैं दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूं । यह प्रसन्नता की बात है जैसा कि माननीय पाटिल साहब ने कहा है, कि रेलों में दुर्घटनाएं कम होती हैं । लेकिन दुर्घटना बहुत प्रकार की हैं । मैं आपके आगे रेलों के पटरी से उतरने की दुर्घटना के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपके सामने कुछ आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूं । अंग्रेजी राज में जब कि हमारे पास आज से रेल गाड़ियां कम थीं, यानी जब कि हमारे यहां कुल 3500 रेल गाड़ियां चलती थीं, उस समय तीन मील पर एक गैंगमैन रहता था । आज इस देश में दस हजार रेलगाड़ियां रोज चलती हैं तो गैंग की दूरी तीन मील से बढ़ा कर चार मील कर दी गयी है। अंग्रेजी राज में जहां एक गाड़ी एक घंटे के अन्तर से आती थी, अब यह अन्तर बीस या 25 मिनट हो गया है । लेकिन इतना होते हुए भी गैंग की लम्बाई तीन मील से कम करने की बजाए उसे बढ़ा कर चार मील कर दिया गया है । इस कारण रेलें पटरियों से अधिक उतरती हैं ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : इकानमी ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इस मामले में इकानमी की जाती है और दूसरे मामलों में जब इकानमी की बात कही जाती है तो पारकिन्सन्स ला आ जाता है । मैं पाटिल साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि यदि वह चाहते हैं कि

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

गाड़ियों का पटरियों से उतरना कम हो तो उनको गैंग की लम्बाई कम करनी चाहिए ताकि पटरी को देखने वाले ज्यादा हों और उसका उचित रूप से प्रबन्ध कर सकें।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। आज से कुछ समय पहले एस्टीमेट कमेटी ने—जिसका मैं आज सदस्य हूं लेकिन उस समय नहीं था—यह सिफारिश की थी रेलवे ने स्पेयर पार्ट अपने पास रखने में काफी रुपया लगा रखा है, ऐसा न होना चाहिए। अगर मैं उस समय एस्टीमेट कमेटी का सदस्य होता तो कभी इस प्रकार की सिफारिश की राय न देता। इसका कारण यह है कि मैं समझता हूं कि रेलवे को अपने पास कुछ न कुछ स्पेयर पार्ट अवश्य रखने चाहिए ताकि जो डब्बे या इंजिन क्षतिग्रस्त हो कर आते हैं उनकी तुरत मरम्मत करके उनको सरविस के योग्य बनाया जा सके।

मैं अपने यहां की रेलों की ब्रिटेन से तुलना करना चाहता हूं। ब्रिटेन में जहां 18,500 लोकोमोटिव हैं वहां हमारे यहां 11,000 लोकोमोटिव हैं। ब्रिटेन में जहां वैगन लगभग दस लाख हैं वहां हमारे यहां सिर्फ तीन लाख हैं। जहां ब्रिटेन में सवारी गाड़ियां 40,000 हैं वहां हमारे यहां सिर्फ 30,000 हैं। ब्रिटेन की आमदनी जहां एक करोड़ है वहां हमारी आमदनी 1 करोड़ 75 लाख है। और जहां ब्रिटेन में 100 करोड़ मुसाफिर चलते हैं वहां हमारे यहां 186 करोड़ चलते हैं। इन चीजों को देखते हुए मेरा सुझाव है कि हमको इस बात का खयाल नहीं करना चाहिए कि स्पेयर पार्ट रखने में काफी रुपया लाक हो जाता है, बल्कि मेरा सुझाव है कि हमको काफी स्पेयर पार्ट रखने चाहिए जैसी कि पांच साल पहले परम्परा थी। ऐसा करने से एक्सीडेंट और भी कम हो जायेंगे। इसी लिए मैं ने इस बात पर इतने विस्तार से प्रकाश डालने का प्रयत्न किया है।

इस के बाद जो रेल भाड़े में वृद्धि की गयी है उसपर मैं अपने विचार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं। मैं उन सदस्यों में नहीं हूं जो कि इस का पूर्णतया विरोध करते हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि विकासोन्मुख अर्थ व्यवस्था में ऐसी बातें होती हैं। लेकिन मैं इस वृद्धि का तहे दिल से समर्थन नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि जिस जनता से आप पैसा लेते हैं उसकी उचित सुख सुविधा का ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। आप उन से ढाई या तीन रुपया लेलें लेकिन साथ ही आप उनकी सुख सुविधा को भी बढ़ावें। मैं जानता हूं कि यदि आप यह वृद्धि न करते तो आपके रिजर्व फंड में बीस करोड़ के बजाय दो करोड़ ही रुपया होता। और इस कारण संसार के पूंजी बाजार में रेलवे की बड़ी साख है। जब रेलवे कोई लोन फ्लौट करती है तो वह चन्द मिनटों में पूरा हो जाता है। इससे पता चलता है कि आपकी आर्थिक अवस्था बहुत मजबूत है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि जिस जनता से यह पैसा लिया जाता है उसकी सुविधा का भी पूरा ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए। अगर कोई कलकत्ता से दिल्ली या दिल्ली से बम्बई जाना चाहता है तो आप उससे ढाई तीन रुपया अधिक लेलें लेकिन साथ ही साथ आप उनकी सुविधा का भी उतना ही ध्यान रखें। लेकिन अभी तक हम देखते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। आज भी भीड़ का प्रश्न यों ही पड़ा है, भीड़ में बहुत कम कमी हुई है। आज भी गाड़ियां लेट चल रही हैं। जब संसदीय पार्टी ने प्रस्ताव पास किया कि गाड़ियों को समय से आना चाहिए तो चतुर रेलवे अधिकारियों ने दो बड़े स्टेशनों पर ठहराव का समय बढ़ा दिया। इस प्रकार वे समय को मेकअप करने लगे। लेकिन केवल वे ही बुद्धिमान नहीं हैं और लोगों के पास भी बुद्धि है। आपको गाड़ियों की रफ्तार बढ़ानी चाहिए। अगर अगली अप्रैल, से, जैसा कि आपने कहा है, गाड़ियों की रफ्तार बढ़ेगी तो मैं निश्चय ही इस बढ़ोतरी का हार्दिक समर्थन कर सकूंगा। अभी तो मैं इस का आधे हृदय से ही समर्थन करता हूं।

इसी प्रकार बाथरूम का प्रश्न है। पंखे का प्रश्न है। फर्स्ट क्लास में और एयर कंडीशन्ड डब्बों में ये सुविधायें हैं, उनको आप चाहे न बढ़ाइए, लेकिन जिस अधिकांश जनता से आपकी आमदनी है उसको इन चीजों की सुविधा अधिक मिलनी चाहिए। कल हम ने पाटिल साहब से कहा कि पचास किलो मीटर तक का किराया न बढ़ाइए तो उन्होंने कहा कि इन्हीं लोगों से तो हमको ज्यादा आमदनी होती है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इन की सुविधा की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। क्योंकि इन लोगों की सुविधाएं कम हैं इसलिए मैं इस बढ़ोतरी का आधे हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं और पूरे रूप में मैं उस समय समर्थन करूंगा जब गाड़ियां लेट चलना बन्द हो जायेंगी, जब लोगों की सुख सुविधाओं का पूरा ध्यान दिया जाएगा, और जब लम्बी यात्रा करने वालों को उचित सुविधाएं मिलने लगेंगी।

हमारी मांग है कि किउल से सियालदह तक एक पैसिंजर दी जाए। प्रसन्नता की बात है कि राज्य मंत्री जी ने उसका वायदा किया है कि यह गाड़ी देंगे।

दो साल पहले कहा गया था कि इकचारी में स्टेशन बनाएंगे लेकिन उसको अभी तक नहीं बनाया गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए।

इसी तरह से ममलखा में एक हाल्ट बनाने की बात है। रेलवे कर्मचारी इस बात से सहमत हैं कि यहां हाल्ट बनना चाहिए लेकिन उस के लिए वे घूस मांगते हैं। मैं यह बात साबित कर सकता हूं। इन चीजों को रोका जाएगा तो मैं पूरा समर्थन कर सकता हूं।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरे क्षेत्र में पीर पैंती में हर साल ओवर ब्रिज न होने के कारण दो व्यक्तियों की जान जाती है। लेकिन सरकार ओवर ब्रिज नहीं बनाती जिसमें केवल 50 हजार रुपये का खर्च है। क्यों समर्थन करूं आप की इन चीजों का? हम आप का समर्थन तब करेंगे जब आप हमारी इन सब चीजों को पूरा कर देंगे, जैसेकि ममलखा में हाल्ट बनायें, एकचारी में स्टेशन बनायें और पीर पैंती में ओवरब्रिज बनवा देंगे।

मैं रेलवे के मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान एक बात की ओर आकृष्ट करूं। रिजरवेशन को लेकर आज रेलवेज में बड़ा स्कैंडल चल रहा है। जब जब मैं तूफ़ान में जाता हूं और साधारणतः मैं थर्ड क्लास में जाता हूं, वहां पर एक मोटा, नाटा आदमी हर बार मिलता है और बर्थ मांगने पर वह कह देता है कि बर्थ तो ख़ाली है नहीं लेकिन रास्ते में मैं ने स्वयं अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि हर एक बर्थ के लिए वह मुसाफिरों से तीन रुपये मांगता है। इसी तरह से फर्स्ट क्लास के रिजरवेशन में भी मैं ने स्कैंडल देखा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इधर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें और यह स्कैंडल वहां से समाप्त करें और अगर वे इसे ख़त्म कर देते हैं तो मैं उन का समर्थन करूंगा।

Mr. Chairman: I request the hon. Member to conclude now.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं समाप्त किये दे रहा हूं। संसद् सदस्यों द्वारा जब कोई शिकायत की जाती है तो भी आप उस पर विचार नहीं करते हैं जनता की बात तो दूर रही। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जब पार्लियामेंट के पांच मैम्बरों ने एक शिकायत लिख कर भेजी तो सेंट्रल रेलवेज के जनरल मैनेजर की ओर से उन के विहाफ़ पर एक मिस्टर भिडे ने जवाब में लिख भेजा कि जो शिकायत की गई थी उस में कोई शिकायत नहीं थी, साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी लिख भेजा कि कुछ लोगों ने प्रशंसा भी की है। मैं कहता हूं कि इस से बड़ा हनन लोकतंत्र में किसी भी कार्यकर्त्ता के कार्य के साथ नहीं हो सकता

[श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद]

है । मैं पाटिल साहब को कहना चाहता हूं कि उन के अधिकार सत्ता के नशे में चूर हैं और वे उसी पुरानी लालफ़ीताशाही वाली मनोवृत्ति के हैं । आप से पहले जो रेलवे के मंत्री श्री स्वर्ण सिंह होते थे उन्होंने कहा था कि जब संसद् सदस्य कोई शिकायत लिख कर भेजें तो उसे स्वयं देखा जाय हालांकि यह अमल में नहीं आ रहा है । जनरल मनेजर खुद ख़त का जवाब नहीं भेजता बल्कि उसके बिहाफ़ पर एक अन्य व्यक्ति मि० भिडे फौर जनरल मैनेजर कर के भेज देता है दरअसल जनरल मैनेजर पत्रों को पढ़ते ही नहीं हैं । मुझे जब वह पत्र प्राप्त हुआ तो मुझे वह पत्र बड़ा अपमानजनक प्रतीत हुआ . . . .

Mr. Chairman: I should request him to conclude now. I have allowed him sufficient time, he being the first speaker from the Congress party.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : बस एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त किये देता हूं । आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि आप इन पर जोर दीजिये और प्रशासन व्यय में कमी लाइये । इस के साथ ही जो आप के नीचे काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं उनके सुख सुविधा की तरफ़ ध्यान दीजिये । उदाहरण के लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आप के टी० टी० आई० हैं इन को आप रनिंग स्टाफ़ मानें । उन को रनिंग स्टाफ़ अभी तक नहीं माना गया है ।

प्रशासन में सुधार हो, खर्च में कमी हो और जो आपके नीचे काम करने वाले हैं । उन की सुविधाओं की ओर ध्यान दीजिए । पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स में रेलवेज हमारे लिए गौरव की बात है और इसलिए इन तमाम बातों पर ध्यान देना और भी ज़रूरी हो जाता है । रेलवेज जो हमारी प्रगति और प्रशस्ति की सूचक हैं और जिस पर कि हमारे काफ़ी अरमान लगे हुए हैं उस में यह तमाम बातें यदि की जाती हैं और सुधार लाया जाता है तो हम आप का समर्थन अवश्य करेंगे, ऐसे समर्थन तो हम आज भी करेंगे लेकिन उस समय और भी जोर शोर से करेंगे ।

15.43 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(*Procedure*)

Mr. Chairman: Before I call upon the next hon. Member, I have not a short announcement to make. I may inform the House that Members who had tabled a Calling Attention Notice on Pakistan's intrusion into Kutch will be allowed to ask questions at 4.45 p.m. today on the statement laid by the Minister of External Affairs this morning.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं ने कौलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस हिन्दी में दिया था लेकिन यह अंग्रेजी में बतलाया जा रहा है तो हम लोग इस पर प्रश्न कैसे पूछ पायेंगे? इसे हिन्दी में बतलाया जाये ।

Mr. Chairman: Will you please sit down? Do not stand up and interrupt the proceedings of the House. I have got a right to speak in any language I know between Hindi and English. You cannot compel me. Here is the translation facility. Please follow the translation. I will read it is English slowly, and I will ask the translators to translate slowly.

I may inform the House that Members who had tabled the Calling Attention Notice on Pakistan's intrusion into Kutch will be allowed to ask questions at 4.45 p.m. today on the statement laid by the Minister of External Affairs this morning.

Dr. Ranen Sen.

15.44 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET-GENERAL DISCUSSION—*contd.*

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the railway is the most important transport in our country and the railway, compared to other departments, employs quite a large number of people. Therefore, the railway budget is considered to be a very important budget and generally, when the budget is delivered, all the newspapers flash the speech of the Railway Minister. What happened this time is that when our new Railway Minister, Shri S. K. Patil, made his speech, introducing the railway budget, most of the Indian newspapers called it a gloomy budget. It was a gloomy budget because of two things: first, it did not hold out any bright prospect for the railways. Secondly, on the other hand, it held out a threat, a menace, of further increase in fares and freights. So, all the newspapers had commented upon it and therefore I say that I cannot wholly support the Railway Minister in all the proposals he has made.

There is an indication of complacency, and one of our hon Members was saying that the railway budget also suffers from complacency in one respect. Instead of trying to find out what are the difficulties standing in the way of fall in traffic and freight earnings, the Railway Minister has tried to give a picture which is nothing but a reflection on our national economy. The coal production is a little down undoubtedly. But steel production is going up. What is the reason for these things not being transported by our railways? Why the businessmen or the tradesmen do not take recourse to the railways for transporting the high-rated commodities now-a-days? In the report given by the Railway Board, there is a mention that there is a thing called road transport and that there is competition with road transport. It has been brought to the notice of the Railway Ministry last year also that there is this phenomenon of road transport, how it is competing with the railways and how it offers greater service to the businessmen and to the ordinary people. But, in spite of that, and though it was being talked about for the last two years, in the report and in all the papers that have been placed before us, there is no concrete suggestion as to how to improve the transportation system of the railways and how to stand any competition against the road transport. It is a very serious matter. The General Managers of the Zonal Railways, wherever we have gone and met them, have all admitted that this is a very serious matter, and unless the railway administration or the railway authorities do something about it, there may not be any appreciable rise in the freight earnings.

There is another aspect which is very patent in the railways. There is a large number of officers in all the railways, and the common man gets the impression that at least some of the officers if not most of them do not have enough work to do. I want to say that this aspect has also been discussed in this House for the last two or three years, this aspect of top-heavy administration. Instead of looking into these things, the railway authorities have a tendency to overlook such things as top-heavy administration. There is a large amount of wastage and pilferage in the railways. In connection with the session of the Indian National Congress, a station was built there. What was the cost in building that station, I do not know, but it would have been at least Rs. 1 lakh.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): It was Rs. 4 lakhs.

Dr. Ranen Sen: After this station was built, it was demolished. I do

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

not say they should not build a station for a big function like the session of the Indian National Congress; let them build it. But a member of the Congress Working Commitee stated in public that that station was meant for the public. When he was making the statement, the station was being demolished or it was almost completely demolished. This is one instance of wastage. It was reported in newspapers that in one year nearly Rs. 1 crores were pilfered from Delhi area alone and it was detected. So, it can be safely assumed that another Rs. 9 crores worth of pilferage has not been detected.

I admit that railways have some good aspects and there is something to their credit, but there is still room for improvement. The Minister suggested increasing passenger fares and freight rates in order to make both ends meet. The present tendency in the country is as soon as there is increase in taxation anywhere this is also a sort of taxation—immediately there is rise in prices. This is going on for the last many years in this country and the Government is aware of it. There is no taxation on kerosene by our Finance Minister and Mr. Patil also did not increase freight on kerosene. But still somehow or other the price rose in certain parts of India, including Calcutta. So, even when there is no increase in the rate, prices go up. So, if there is an actual addition in freight rate, the prices go up all the more immediately. Government has no mechanism to check the rise in prices. There is neither a fiscal policy nor any penal measure to check blackmarketeers and profiteers.

According to the figures available, the increase in passenger fares will yield Rs. 13.5 crores and that on freight will yield Rs. 6.7 crores. I made a calculation. For a man travelling from Calcutta to Delhi in third class, the increase in fare will be Rs. 2. During the last ten years, there has been a steady increase; it cannot be denied. If every second or third year there is incerase in passenger fare or freight rate, that adds to the sufferings of the millions. Not only the actual railway users are affected, but the common public who never go near the railways—there are lakhs like that—are also affected because of the rise in prices. This has been our unfortunate experience in the last ten years.

The total increase brings a revenue of Rs. 20.2 crores. Was it necessary? Not at all. The railways have always been over-capitalised. Nearly Rs. 3000 crores are invested in railways. Previously they used to pay 4 per cent, then 4:25 and then 4.5 per cent to the general revenues. Then it was decided that for the additional slab of capital invested in railways, the percentage would be 5.75. Already the railway is a very paying concern. We will be paying more than Rs 100 crores—Rs. 103 or Rs. 104 crores to the general revenue in 1965-66. Two or three years back it was Rs. 60 or 70 or 80 crores only. Suddenly there is a jump to Rs. 103 crores.

On the top of this, for the depreciation reserve fund, the appropriation would be Rs. 85 crores. Even after this the classing balance will be Rs. 71.90 crores. Besides this, the revenue reserve fund will have a closing balance of Rs. 63 crores in 1965-66. So, we can see how the whole finance of the railways is working. I have no objection if they pay Rs. 103 crores to the exchequer. Otherwise, the Finance Minister will come forward with another indirect taxation. But why this huge amount of Rs. 85 crores to the depreciation reserve fund? I know Mr. Patil will say that this was the decision of the Parliament in 1963. But may I say, in 1963 the railway budget was not as gloomy as it is today. So, this Parliament decided like that. Now we can rescind that decision, because there is financial difficulty for the railways. Let the Minister come forward and say that so much need not

be appropriated this year for the depreciation reserve fund; let us appropriate only Rs. 65 or 70 crores. Then these increases in fare and freight yielding Rs. 20 crores will not be there. We are gradually switching-over to diesel and electric traction from steam traction. Steam locomotive has lesser longevity than diesel or electric locomotives. So, this huge amount of Rs. 85 crores is not needed for depreciation reserve fund.

16 hrs.

Therefore, my suggestion is this. Easily the Railway Minister, by exercising his imagination and a little sympathy for the common people, can reduce the sum to Rs. 65 crores or Rs. 70 crores. If at all any passenger fare has to be increased, let it be borne by the upper strata of people who travel in air-conditioned coaches or in first-class. Let them be taxed. Out of this Rs. 13 crores and odd that the Railways will be getting due to this fare increase, more than Rs. 10 crores will be paid by the third class passenger. It is known to everybody. Exempt them. We are talking so much about giving relief to the people. Let there be a beginning somewhere. Here is a place where you can make a beginning. Therefore, it is not at all difficult to cut out Rs. 10 crores from this Depreciation Reserve Fund. In case of any emergency there is the Renewal Reserve Fund with a balance of Rs. 63 crores at the end of 1965-66. In this Depreciation Reserve Fund also you will have Rs. 61 crores if you exempt the third-class passengers only. They are poor people. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad was pleading for the third-class passengers. Everybody would feel for them and I hope our Ministers will also feel for them (*Interruption*).

I would like to say a few words in connection with the passenger amenities. It was decided by this Parliament that every year not less than a sum of Rs. 3 crores would be spent on passenger amenities. It is our decision and it was probably the decision of our predecessors also. But this amount that is sanctioned is hardly spent. At the same time, I must say that compared to the period 15 years back, passenger amenities for third-class passengers have increased to a great extent. It is a fact. There is no denying that fact. But the point is, why is it that the allotted sum cannot be spent? What was the difficulty? Nowadays money can be spent like anything. I do not ask the Railway Minister to spend the money like anything. What I say is that it should be spent on passenger amenities. I have got some figures here. Till 1962-63 there was an unspent sum of Rs. 3:7 crores under this head and in 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 64 lakhs could not be spent on passenger amenities imagine what amenities could have been provided for the third-class passengers with this sum of Rs. 4 crores! When the Minister presented the Budget he was completely oblivious of these difficulties of the passengers and the difficulties experienced by the people. Therefore, he did not mention anything about this point that there is room for certain improvements in the already existing set-up. I would, therefore, suggest that passenger amenities or users amenities is a thing which should be seriously taken up by the railway authorities.

Then I come to the question of the construction of circular railways in Calcutta. It is known to everybody in this House that Calcutta has become a horrible city nowadays. We are from Calcutta, born and brought up in Calcutta. During the last 15 years life in Calcutta has become horrible. Leaving aside other things like high prices, failure of the municipality and others, transport difficulty there is probably the worst in India. We have been to Bombay, Madras, Bangalore and other cities. We have seen the crowds there. But

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

the Calcutta crowd cannot be compared to the crowd in any other city in India. Long before, there was a proposal that there would be a circular railway in Calcutta. That will relieve a part of the congestion in the city of Calcutta. Then the whole idea was dropped for reasons unknown to us. Again the idea was nesuscitated by the present Chief Minister and the Finance Minister of West Bengal. The whole West Bengal Assembly unanimously passed a resolution praying for a circular railway in Calcutta. Then it was probably said by the Railway Board that for making survey and other things somebody will have to bear the cost. The question was as to who will bear the cost. The Calcutta metropolitan authorities have also made this proposal for a circular railway because underground railway is almost impossible in that city. The West Bengal Government said that they are prepared to bear all the cost that is necessary for the survey of this whole thing. It is said—I do not know how far it is true—that our Railway Minister has told the representatives of the West Bengal Government that the Railway Board is not prepared to spend Rs. 5 crores because there will be a recurring loss of Rs. 5 crores—I do not know whether it is Rs. 5 crores, Rs. 10 crores or even Rs. 2 crores. This is the story that is going round in Calcutta. Calcutta is a metropolitan city where all kinds of people from all parts of India come, work and live. They have been living there for generations. Calcutta city is expanding but the transport is not expanding. A circular railway in Calcutta, as I said, will only relive a part of the congestion and not the whole of it. Therefore, a circular railway in Calcutta has become essential and I hope that the Railway Minister will pay his kind attention to this.

Another point is in regard to the railway link between Tripura and India and West Bengal. Assam nowadays is developing very fast. It will develop faster.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Tripura is part of India.

Dr. Ranen Sen: But it is completely isolated. There is no physical connection. Our Members from Tripura come here by plane. There is only one railway connecting Dharamnagar with certain parts of Assam. We have been to that part of the country and we know the topography. also Therefore, there should be proper construction of railways in Assam area. Now there is a metre gauge railway. I do not say that immediately, in the next year or so, the railway authorities will be able to do these things. But these things should be kept in mind. A metre gauge railway means 35 per cent less capacity to carry. Therefore, Assam should be linked up with the rest of India by a broad gauge system and Tripura should be linked up with Assam and the rest of India. As I said it is developing very fast and if the transport facilities are not improved there will be difficulty.

Sir, I had forgotten to mention one thing and that is about accidents. The Railway Minister has taken credit for lesser number of accidents this year. The figure has now come to 14. Some two years back the Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee have made certain recommendations. I hope those recommendations will be accepted by the Railway Ministry, because most of them are very good. Some of us have appeared before that Committee and given our suggestions. In order to avoid, minimise or lessen the number of accidents, the Railway Ministry should think of measures other than those recommended by that Committee also.

In conclusion I say that the Railway Ministry should give a second thought to the proposals which they

have placed before the House, in the light of our comments.

Mr. Chairman: I would request hon. Members to be brief.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me at the very outset congratulate our Railway Minister, Shri S. K. Patil. We have had him in various capacities and this time he is the undisputed monarch of the vast railway empire. He will, I hope, be not only the undisputed but the most benevolent and most satisfying monarch of the empire. I call it an empire because it is the biggest public sector undertaking in India and one of the biggest railway concerns in the world. It employs nearly 1½ million people which, as the hon. Railway Minister has himself stated, is nearly one-fiftieth of the population of India.

There has been some criticism by some of our friends here about the very minute increase in fares. Let me at the very outset say that for once I categorically support the hon. Minister in all his demand for a slight rise in both passenger and freight rates. I say this even though I know that every additional cost, whether it is one paisa or half a paisa, is going to raise the cost of living and, thereby, the burden of the people. I know it. But, at the same time, we should know that nearly Rs. 3,000 crores of our money has been invested in our railways and the railways have to give some return to the government. The railways are paying to the government nearly Rs. 100 crores every year. This is the only public sector undertaking which can proudly say that year after year it has been paying dividends to the government, to the general fund, a regular return. The railways should be proud of it. I am sure that nobody, not even our opposition members, who are ardent admirers and canvassers of the public sector, would like to have a public sector project which is not solvent and which is not paying a dividend. The other day I was reading a report in the newspapers about the failures of public sector undertakings. That report is in fact a great compliment to the Railway Minister and his Ministry. It says :

> "The public sector undertakings, Central ones more than those under the State Governments, have failed to fulfil the expectations of the Plan-makers that they, excluding the Railways, would be able to mobilize resources of the order of Rs. 450 crores from their own working for the Third Plan.
>
> Only the Railways are well on the road to fulfilling their targeted contribution of Rs. 100 crores excluding extra earnings from increased fares and freight, for the Plan.
>
> Of the expected contribution of Rs. 450 crores from undertakings other than the Railways, Central enterprises are to produce Rs. 300 crores and State enterprises Rs. 150 crores."

The railways can legitimately take pride that a public sector undertaking, and that too the biggest in the country, is maintaining this position. I hope it will continue to maintain this position.

16.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Coming to the increase in passenger and freight rates, having supported them, I would like to say that the increase certainly falls on third class passengers, even though the impact on a passenger may be less than 5 or 3 paise. That should not be forgotten by the Government while providing amenities to the travelling public. To those who criticise this rise may I point out that our rates are the lowest in the world, whether we take the countries in the east or the west. One of my Swatantra

[Shrimati Yashoda Reddy]

friends was saying that in the foreign countries, especially in the western countries, the passenger rates and freight rates are falling. They should remember that even after this increase our rates compare very favourably with the rates prevailing in those countries.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar) What about the national income of those countries? Whereas our National Income is the lowest.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Day in and day out members here demand more passenger and goods trains and more amenities to the travelling public. At the same time, they do not want to pay any money for the provision of such facilities. Where will that money come from? So, even to that criticism there should be a limit. Particularly this year when in the general budget the Finance Minister has not imposed any extra levy, we should be willing to pay a little extra to the railways, especially when we ask for more and more facilities.

While I am on this subject I cannot help referring to over-crowding in trains, to which reference has been made by many members. It is no doubt true that the number of trains has been increased greatly of late. I do not deny it. All the same, over-crowding continues not only in trains but even in platforms. It is rather sickening to see most of the big platforms crowded with big packages or boxes which are yet to be kept inside sickening to see most of the big platforms. When we are in a great hurry to enter a train, because most of the trains stop at intermediate stations only for a minute or two we have not only to push and jostle people on the platform but also steer clear of the luggages lying scattered in the platforms. I hope the Railway Ministry will issue instructions to the station masters to see that the platforms are kept clean and free of luggage.

Though the number of trains has been increased, there has been no relief from over-crowding, particularly for the third-class passengers. In addition to that, there is blackmarket in tickets, on which so many letters to the editors have appeared in the newspapers. Though we, as Members of Parliament, may not be buying tickets for at least five years, we come across instances where our friends or relatives have to travel by train and they are not able to get the tickets when they go to the counter. But, invariably, at the last minute the ticket is available for a consideration, for the payment of Rs. 5 or 15. Of course, I do not want to reveal the names but this is a fact. I know that the Government or the Railway Ministry for that matter cannot control or stop it completely, because it depends upon the social conscience of the people. Yet, it can at least ensure that these malpractices do not increase. Control the official side of it. Last year, the then Deputy Minister of Railways, Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, brought a Bill to curb blackmarketing in railway tickets. I would like to know what the Government or the Railways have been able to achieve because of this Bill being passed.

About the slow movement and late coming of trains, the moment Shri Patil took over as Railway Minister he said that he would improve the timings of the trains and would make them faster. I am very glad of the sample which he has introduced, namely, the Taj Express, which goes at about the speed of 70 kilometres an hour. Maybe that it is only the first sample that he has given us. I wish him good luck. With a little more capital, money and clearing away of the foreign exchange difficulties, I hope, he will introduce more and more faster trains as well as electric trains.

I was reading in the papers that in Japan they are having trains

which run at superspeed of nearly 200 kilometres an hour almost competing with most aircrafts. Today we, in India, cannot expect or dream of such things, but I hope slowly and steadily Shri Patil will put the Railways on such a footing that in the near future at least we in India will be proud of having very fast and safe trains.

Shri Patil said in his speech that accidents are less. Of course, accidents are less this year. I remember what I myself once said about the Railways jocularly, that even if they did not contribute anything else they were contributing to the Indian nation a way of solving the population problem by killing people through accidents. That was the negative contribution and unwanted one. No doubt I said it jocularly and the Railway Minister had taken it very nicely. I am glad to say that they have stopped doing this negative service to the nation, I wish they will maintain it.

Then, I would like to make one suggestion for a little more levy on the platform ticket. When a person or family goes to some place, you see so many people—uncles, aunts, parents, grandparents, brothers and sisters; so many people—going to see them off as if they are people who are not going to return afterwards. After all, Railways do not have enough money. People are prepared to pay 10 paise. Therefore, why do you not tax these people more? Mostly they are not poor people. All these people have nothing to do. They go to the railway station for *tamasha*. So, I say that you must charge more for the platform ticket. If you can control crowding on the platforms and also give greater concessions to the third class passengers by this method, I will be very happy.

Then, they have improved the trains in many ways, but what I am not able to understand is why at a starting point, like a junction station at Madras, Hyderabad or Delhi, there are so many defects to be found in the trains. I think, you should try to see that at least at the starting point it is not there.

Now I would like our hon. Minister, through you, to convey our congratulations to our engineers and to the Railway people who have in a miraculous way restored the Pamban Bridge. I hope the House will give me a hand in giving my appreciation to these people. We know what havoc Nature had wrought. I am sorry to say that Railway Ministry had to suffer at the hands of students for a different reason and they are having to pay for all this. But Railway Ministry, their engineers and all their workers have rebuilt this bridge beyond the expectations of anybody, even of the greatest optimist. I was glad to hear yesterday on the radio that your first train has passed over it and I really congratulate you.

Secondly, though it is a minute thing, the way the Railway Minister gave a free lift to the deaf and the dumb people to see the Taj shown that our Minister is not only a man with a head but is certainly a man with a heart. These small things go a long way.

You have made one more contribution of which we are very proud. You have contributed Dr. Suri, one of our best scientists. You have also held the Indian Flag high by sending our Olympic hockey stars. We are proud of you and of the young men and women in the Railways. Let us have more of them. We heard about three years back of a Channel swimmer, a Railway lady. We appreciate that. Please convey our greatest appreciation to your people.

I congratulate the Railways for the new South Central Zone. For nearly ten years we had been asking for it. I certainly do not agree with people who say that it was brought about by political considerations Shri S. K. Patil is the last person to do this and if it had been a political thing, he

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would have very diplomatically avoided it. He must have had in mind the operational and administrative efficiency of the Railways when he brought in this new zone.

I hear that some people are not satisfied with the zonal area. These are minor matters about which if he can satisfy everybody in consultation with your officers, do something, it will be all right.

Then, regarding the road-*cum*-railway bridge on Godavari about which you have mentioned, the Government of India is rather funny. They start a thing and do not look into it from the economic point of view. Here is a bridge which you are building at the cost of about Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 3 crores. I believe, by adding another Rs. 1 crore or Rs. 2 crores, you can have not only a railway bridge but a rail-*cum*-road bridge. I understand, the State Government is prepared to pay Rs. 1 crore and at the most Government will have to pay only Rs. 1 crore more. After all, the Centre or the State, all of you, work for the welfare of the country. The Centre is not exclusive; one is not working for a different nation. So, I only appeal that the Railway Ministry, the Transport Ministry, and the Finance Ministry should sit together and also consult the State Governments. Besides the contribution of the State Government, whatever extra money the Government of India gives can be taken through toll charges or whatever it is.

Then, I would like to support one suggestion by the Swatantra Member about the Rayalaseema area. About 30 years back threre was a survey about the Nandyal-Cuddapah-Rayachoti-Pakala line which connects three districts which have no access to Hyderabad. This may kindly be taken note of action taken.

About the ladies' compartment when I appealed last time to Shri Jagjivan Ram that ladies' compartments may be put in the middle of the train and not in the beginning or the end of the train, he had given instructions to that effect. But now I see that they put them at the end, far off, and sometimes ladies or children are not able to get anything because the vendors do not go there.

Then, the third class two-tier or three-tier sleeping coach for ladies does not have a separate compartment, in third class.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): There are.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I speak subject to correction.

Shri Priya Gupta: Lady Conductor TTE be also provided.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I do not want to ask for unnecessary things. We are confident of men in India and of the Railway officers. But we would like at least sleeping accommodation in train should be separate, I believe that you have reserved only some berths. Instead of that you can reserve a small compartment, but it should be separate.

About the concessions for students, only in Delhi you have given the forms to institutions. I have got reports that unless they go to the Divisional Superintendent's Office, they do not get the forms in other places. So, I suggest that not only at the headquarters but at every educational institution please keep the forms, some sort of a book or pass, with the stamp of the institution or the principal to show that one is a genuine student. The concession should be available not only when he is going to school or coming back but also when he makes any travel for studies; sometimes he would like to see the country also and, after

all, you must give some special concessions to the students and make them easily available.

Lastly, I would like to say that Shri Patil in whom we have great confidence is a man of action. He knows to get things done not only diplomatically but also successfully. Of his two lieutenants, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh follows Shri Patil. It is a good combination. Shri Sham Nath is the youngest of the three ministers. I hope, the three of them together, like the three musketeers, will be able to do good work. I thank you very much.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, although I have to make a few suggestions regarding the working of the Railways apart from dealing with the labour problems on the Indian Railways, I would now be contented, with a little time at my disposal, to deal mostly with the labour problems.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate the Railway Minister for presenting another surplus Budget this year also. No doubt, in this House, there has been a little criticism about the increase in fares of the Railways, particularly the passenger fares. But looking at the performance of the Railways in the year 1964, we can very well be contented with the Railway Administration. The Railway Ministry has made a tremendous improvement in developing its transport capacity, particularly in principal sectors like coal, Iron and other raw materials that are transported to the Steel Plants. They have retained the same rates for the foodgrains this year although, at the same time, they have made certain reductions in the freight of cotton piece goods. There are some of the praiseworthy steps that the Railway administration has taken in this direction.

Now, at the same time, I would like to draw their attention towards losses incurred by the Railways in the year 1964. If you look at the figure which is Rs. 11·58 crores and odd during 1964, it is definitely more than that of the previous year. This is definitely not an encouraging feature and, I hope, the Railway Ministry will look into this matter and will not only try to eliminate these losses but also fix up the responsibility on the people responsible for these losses and see that they are recovered from them.

I have also to say something regarding the speedying-up of the running of the trains. As I said earlier, I would not like to go into greater details. I would simply say something about two trains, particularly 11 UP and 12 Down, Delhi-Howrah Express and Calcutta-Madras Mail. I have also spoken about this in the Railway Consultative Committee meeting. I suggest that unnecessary stoppages for these two trains, betwen Kanpur and Allahabad, should be eliminated. After all, we pay for the Mail/Express trains and we should not be made to travel by slow trains. If it is necessary, a slow train or a passenger train may be introduced on this section. Similarly, I would like to make a suggestion about Calcutta-Madras Mail. I do not know whether you have travelled by that train between Bezwada and Waltair. This is worse than a passenger train or a goods train, the speed perhaps being less than 20 miles an hour, on an average. Therefore, I would request the Railway Minister to see that similar provision should be made there, namely, that the unnecessary stoppages at smaller stations by these trains should be eliminated and, if necessary, local passenger trains should be run to facilitate the travelling of the local people.

I would like to make one more suggestion about the amenities to be provided for the long distance passengers between Calcutta and Delhi, Delhi and Bombay, Delhi and Madras and the like. I would suggest that the Railway administration should examine the possibility of providing radio sets in the trains in order to break the monotony of long distance passengers. Also,

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wireless telephone system should be provided as an urgent means of communication. These are some of the suggestions I have in mind regarding providing greater facilities and making the journey more comfortable for the long distance passengers.

I will now come to the report of the Das Commission according to which dearness allowance has been paid to the Railway workers. According to the report of the Das Commission, the lowest paid employees on the Railways have been compensated only to the extent of 90 per cent as against the demand of the labour organisations for being compensated to the extent of hundred per cent. Moreover, these Railway employees have been paid dearness allowance only upto 145 points whereas the latest rise in prices accepted by the Government is 163 points. Therefore, it is not justified that the Railway Ministry, being such a big employer, should pay to their employees dearness allowance only upto 145 points.

Again, the Das Commission has also recommended that the employees drawing salaries between Rs. 600 and Rs. 1290 per month should be paid dearness allowance. They have made a definite recommendation regarding this giving their reasons for it, that whatever little cushion these categories of employees had at the time of the Second Pay Commission recommendations has either completely disappeared or has shrunk to almost negligible limit. Therefore, to say that it was not within the competence or terms of reference of this Commission and that is why the employees will not be paid dearness allowance is not correct and, I hope, the Railway Ministry, while presenting a surplus Budget, will definitely look into this aspect and see that their employees are kept contented.

There is one thing more regarding the formula of the calculation of the dearness allowance. I would like to say that the formula recommended by the Second Pay Commission has absolutely become obsolete and outmoded. The Second Pay Commission sat during the year 1957 and at that time they recommended 10 points rise for 12 months. But today that position does not hold good. Therefore, this formula also should be revised. This is the unanimous demand of all the labour organisations and particularly I am speaking on behalf of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen. If the Railways want that their employees should be satisfied and that they should put their head and heart in their work, then it is absolutely necessary that they should be paid dearness allowance according to the latest cost of living index.

I would also like to say a word about subsidised grainshops to be provided for the Railway employees. There is a decision of the Tripartite Labour Conference that whenever there are 300 workers employed by a particular industry, the employer should provide a fair price shop. I can say in this House that the Railway administration has not opened a single fair price shop. They have opened certain cooperative societies. They talk about helping the cooperative societies. I want to say that running of the cooperative societies may provide a long-term relief to the Railway workers but that will not solve the immediate problem. Therefore, we are of the opinion, so far as the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen is concerned, that any amount of dearness allowance paid to the Railway workers or other industrial workers or the Central Government employees as a whole, will not solve their problem unless and until the foodgrains and other essential commodities are provided at subsidised rates through the departmentally run grains shops by the Railway administration. The Railway administration may talk about not running these shops because they feel that they have, in the past, incurred some losses. But just a little while ago I talked about

the total losses that the Railway administration has incurred in the running of the whole administration. Are they going to give up the running of the administration because they have sustained losses? My submission is that, instead of talking about losses, efforts should be made to minimise and eliminate the losses. This should not be the reason on account of which the Railway will not open the grains shops. If they want the Railway employees to be contented who man the Railways—the Railway Ministry deserves appreciation for their performance in 1964—and it is the Railwaymen who are responsible for that, they must come out and provide necessary things for their employees.

Sir, I have very carefully read the speech of the hon. Minister, Mr. S. K. Patil. He is a dynamic person and he has also got a stout colleague like Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to support him, who is known for his mercy for the have-nots. I am very sorry to say that I was very unhappy to read his reply in Rajya Sabha, in which he has completely ruled out a wage board for the railway workers. I may say something why there should be a wage board for the railway employees. The first and second pay commissions have failed to solve the problems of the railway workers in regard to the various unsatisfactory conditions. Moreover, instead of solving their problems, they have created some discrepancies and anomalies. There is no common ground between civil service and the railway transportation industry. The conditions of work on the Indian Railways are totally different as compared to other services. Railways are spread over the whole country and the work is round the clock. Therefore, a separate wage board is a solution for solving the problems of the railway employees and I hope that at the time of reply to the Lok Sabha our Hon. Minister will take into account the feeling of the railwaymen because this is a unanimous demand of the railway workers that there should be a separate wage board for them.

Our hon. Minister has expressed his happiness about labour relations between the Railway Administration and the railway labour in 1964. No doubt, I agree with him. But I want to say in this House that the credit for this should not go to the Railway Administration. You will be surprised and the House will be surprised as to how the railwaymen in this country—whether they belong to this federation or the other federation— have been consistently provoked by the railway administration in matters of settling their disputes at the highest level, at the Board's level. The Railway Ministry, as a Government, claim that they have the right to have the final say in matters of labour problems and disputes. We have repeatedly been protesting against this. We have got a permanent negotiating machinery. This machinery works at three levels—at the Divisional level, at the General Manager's level and at the Railway Board's level. According to the provisions of this machinery itself, any matter which is not settled at the Board's level and if that matter is important then it should be referred to a tribunal set up for the particular purpose. In the past we had one such tribunal presided by Justice Shankar Saran. At that time the Railway Ministry never raised the question as to who will decide whether the subject is of sufficient importance to be referred to the tribunal or not. Take the case of casual labourers. They are the lowest paid workers in the Central Government. The fate of the casual labour is worse. The Railway Ministry has about 4 lakh workers who are employed at the rate of Rs. 1/25; Rs. 1/50; Rs. 1/75- Rs. 2/- and Rs. 2/25 per day. Besides that, there are no other service conditions for them. The old system of hire and fire still continues on the ground that the work is of casual nature. On the question of fixation of wages of these workers who are the lowest class of workers, the Railway Ministry does not want to face arbitration. I want to tell the Railway Minister and his Ministry that if the Railway Ministry being a Government refuses to refer such

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problems to arbitration, there will be no justification for this Government to ask the private employers to face a tribunal or arbitration. It will be very much ridiculous.

I would like to make another suggestion for the consideration of the Railway Minister. In his speech he said that the Railway Ministry has constructed about 47,760 houses for the railway workers in the last three years—1963-64; 1964-65 and 1965-66. There are more than 12 lakhs of railway workers in this country and if the railways continue to construct houses at this rate, it will take another 50 years to provide housing accommodation to all the railway employees. And you can just imagine to what extent the number of railway employees will increase during the next fifty years in view of the expansion of the Indian railways. Therefore, my humble suggestion is that the Railway Ministry should acquire land for constructing houses. They should develop those plots of lands at various places and give small pieces of land to the railway workers and also loans to be deducted in suitable instalments from the pay of the employees. In this way, every railway employee will be in a position to own a house by the time he retires.

I would like to say a word about the discontent prevailing amongst the railway officers. Whenever we talk about railway officers in the trade unions, we have our mouths shut and we are told that we could talk only about class III and class IV employees. But here on the floor of the House, I want to tell that the personnel management on the Indian Railways is a very wonderful department. All over the world, personnel management has great importance but here in the railways, anybody can become a personnel officer, and there is no proper cadre of personnel management in the railways. Such an important subject should not be dealt with in such a casual manner and I would request the Railway Minister to kindly create a personnel management cadre on the Indian railways.

I would like to say a word now about the pattern of promotion for the officers of the railways. There are various departments in the railways, but I would like to talk particularly about the civil engineering and traffic and transportation departments. In these two departments, the pattern of promotion is such that if the Railway Administration themselves try to find that out, they will come to know that right up to the rank of the head of the department, what to talk of the deputies, everybody is dissatisfied, and, therefore, my suggestion is that there should be a uniform pattern of promotion for these officers.

Now, I would refer to the recruitment of temporary classless officers on the Indian Railways. You know that the railways are expanding in this country and, therefore, they have to recruit enough number of engineers and traffic officials. On the one side we say that there is dearth of engineers, but on the Indian railways, these officers are kept in a temporary capacity for a number of years. I should say that sometimes these officers remain temporary for a period of eight to ten years. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs on the railways. You would be surprised to know that although we have not been able to create a classless society in this country, the Railway Administration has been able to create a classless cadre of officers on the Indian Railways. They are called classless officers beacuse they are neither in class I nor in class II, nor are they in any administrative or senior scale posts. They have not been allotted to any regular class or scale and they are kept temporary for a number of years. I would, therefore, request Shri S. K. Patil and Dr. Ram Subhag Singh that they should look into the plight of these temporary officers who are mostly responsible for all the huge constructions that are being carried on. If they would look into the cases of these engineers, they will find

enough justification to remove the difficulty of these officers.

I thank you for the few minutes' extra time that you have given me, but my hon. friend Shri Sonavane who is sitting here just now is reminding me about the new zones. At the time when the Railway Minister announced the formation of the new zone, I asked a question in this House as to what was going to happen about the difficulties of the staff, and the hon. Minister had said that the facilities for the staff would far outweigh the difficulties. My hon. friend Shri Sonavane is reminding me that the people there in Sholapur are very much agitated on account of the partition of the division. The creation of the new zone has only been announced, and I do not know how much time it will take to come into existence, but I hope that at the time of the actual creation of the new zone, the hon. Minister will look into all these difficulties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall resume this debate after the questions on the calling-attention-notice which we shall take up now.

16·48 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE —*Contd.*

INTRUSION OF PAKISTANI PERSONNEL INTO KUTCH—*Contd.*

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं । इसी वक्तव्य को राज्य सभा में पढ़ दिया गया था और यहां पर इस को टेबल पर रख दिया गया था । जब एक सदन के अन्दर पढ़ा जाता है तो दूसरे सदन के अन्दर क्यों टेबल पर रखा जाता है ? यह कह कर इस को सदन पटल पर रखा गया है कि यह काफी लम्बा है । कल स्वास्थ्य मंत्री की ओर से इस से भी एक लम्बा वक्तव्य यहां पढ़ा गया था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर क्यों इस को इतना लम्बा कह कर टाल दिया गया, पढ़ा क्यों नहीं गया ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान सरकार से जो पत्र व्यवहार हुआ है उस को यहां मेज पर रक्खा जाये जिस में कि सदन को भी पूरी जानकारी मिले । अब मैं प्रश्न पूछता हूं । चूंकि गुजरात सरकार इस सीमा की रक्षा करने में विफल रही है तो क्या इस को केन्द्रीय सरकार सेंट्रल पुलिस को सुपुर्द करने वाली है । जिन इलाकों में सड़कें बनाई गई हैं वह कितनी लम्बी हैं और कितने समय में वह बनाई गई हैं । क्या यह बात सही है कि इस क्षेत्र में तेल पाया गया है, और इसी कारण से पाकिस्तान सरकार इस क्षेत्र पर नजर लगाये बैठी है ।

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, about the placing of the statement on the Table of the House I am entirely in the hands of the House, and if the House wanted me to read it, it would have given me pleasure. (*Interruptions*)

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : मैं ने कहा था ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. You can come to the criticism.

Shri Swaran Singh: About the other things that the hon. Member has asked, one thing is whether any road has been built and if so, what is the length. I want to clarify that there is no road at all. What has happened is this. Vehicles when they passed over certain tracts, left those impressions and that is the track. In the 1st paragraph I have said that. The Pakistani patrols and our patrols were patrolling this area. In the north of the track they prevented the patrolling of our patrols. This is the type of thing which was described in the first paragraph

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of the statement. Although the demarcation pillars are not fixed there in that sector, the actual boundary is well-defined and it has always been in our *de facto* possession and our patrols had always been patrolling to the north of the so-called track which is nothing but the impression left by the passing vehicles. That is the correct position.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने पूछा था कि क्या इस क्षेत्र में तेल के स्थान हैं जिन के कारण से पाकिस्तान सरकार उन पर आंख लगाये बैठी है । इस का जवाब नहीं दिया गया । फिर पाकिस्तान सरकार से जो पत्र व्यवहार हुआ और हमारी सरकार ने विरोध किया, क्या उसे सदन की मेज पर रखने का विचार है ।

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not know the motive of the Pakistan Government—whether there is oil or no oil, our territory is our territory. I think we will be really compromising our stand if we were to say that it is on account of oil that we attach importance or do not attach importance for lack of it.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): He has already compromised his position by not driving them out.

Shri Swaran Singh: One thing I would like to make clear. There should be no misunderstanding about it. On this side there has not been demarcation because at the time when the Ministrial meeting took place between Pakistan and us about this sector of the border it was agreed between the two Ministers that each side's case will be studied and final agreement will be arrived at as a result of further discussion. Our *de facto* position has been there, It is our case that the *de facto* position has been altered.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने पूछा था कि विरोध पत्र और पाकिस्तान सरकार से हुआ पत्र व्यवहार क्या सदन की मेज पर रखा जायेगा । इस का जवाब नहीं दिया गया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार ने पाकिस्तान को जो विरोध पत्र भेजा है उस को रक्खा जायेगा या नहीं । इस का उत्तर क्यों नहीं दिया जाता ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का उत्तर दे दिया है ।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : जो विरोध पत्र भेजा था और जो पत्र व्यवहार हुआ है उस के बारे में कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : वक्तव्य के अन्दर लिखा हुआ है :

> "पाकिस्तान सरकार का रुख यह है कि कंजर कोट इलाके में कच्छ सिंध सीमा के दक्षिण में जो पाकिस्तानी कर्मचारी हैं, वे अपने ही प्रदेश में हैं और यह कि पाकिस्तान ने नए चुंगी के रास्ते तक हमेशा तथ्येन (डि फेक्टो) नियंत्रण रखा है । उन्होंने यह और कहा कि इस विषय पर कोई बहुत बात चीत नहीं करनी है"

इसके पश्चात् भी हमारी सरकार ने 30 जनवरी और 3 फरवरी को हमारी सैनिक गश्त भेजी थी और पाकिस्तान वालों ने उन को मार कर भगा दिया है । क्या कारण है कि हम बगैर उन के हटे हुए बात चीत करने लग जाते हैं । क्यों नहीं उन को हटा दिया जाता।

Shri Swaran Singh: I have stated clearly in the statement that the Pakistani claim on this part is not acceptable to us, and that we have always been in possession of it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार काश्मीर के बारे में भी कहती है, बंगाल के बारे में भी कहती है कि हमारी जमीन है। अगर हम हमेशा विरोध पत्र ही देते रहेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is easy to deal with these interruptions because no one knows what he is saying, except that he is feeling excited. The matter is important. Let us not be unnecessarily excited. If there is any point he wants to urge, I am here to answer.

So on this question, I have made the position quite clear. He has raised this point again and again as to whether we will be prepared to place on the Table copies of the protest notes. At a suitable stage, we will certainly share this information with this hon. House. It has been the custom before also that these notes exchanged, if they relate to matters like this in which the House is interested, are laid on the Table. But we would like to take some time to consider, and we will then, at an appropriate stage, place copies of the notes exchanged on the Table.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Shri Jashvant Mehta *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are not a signatory.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): My name is there.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उस का उत्तर दे दिया है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इसी सवाल के ऊपर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मुझे इस का अवसर दिया जाना चाहिए ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : यह कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : कैसे व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है । सरहद हमारी है ।

उप.ध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है आप का ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मेरा व्यवस्था प्रश्न यह है । अभी जैसा हमारे विदेश मंत्री साहब ने फरमाया, वह सरहद हमारी थी और उस पर हमारा अधिकार है । तो जो हमारे सैनिक मश्त के लिये वहां गये थे उन को मार कर भगा दिया गया, यह कहां तक सच है । मंत्री महोदय इस का जवाब दें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस का जवाब नहीं आया, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ।

उप.ध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई प्वाईंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारे सैनिक मार कर भगा दिये गये, इस का उत्तर नहीं आया ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): In the first place, there is the intrusion into our territory. In the second place, there is the building of a new track. In the third place, there is patrolling of the Pakistani army or armed forces or police in our area, which is our territory. In the fourth place, there is concentration of further Pakistani forces across the frontier which has been reported at Maro, Bedin and Rahim ki Bazar. In view of all this, considering the fact that this border has also become sensitive like all other borders with Pakistan, what steps the Government is going to take to see to it that what

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

is *de facto* ours remains ours and should not become a matter of protest notes and counter-notes between Pakistan and India.

Shri Swaran Singh: I agree that we have to protect the border and we are protecting the border. There should be no misunderstanding on that score. If any intrusion takes place as it has taken place here, then the steps that we have taken are the correct steps. We hope that as a result of this the intrusion will stop and if necessary we can have a meeting at the highest level. It is quite normal that in such cases where intrusions of this type take place they should be handled in this manner at the diplomatic level, as we are dealing with it now. On the question which he has repeated again and again I want to clarify the position, lest there be any misunderstanding. It is not a fact that any of our people were either beaten or driven away. It is true that even after this Pakistani intrusion has taken place, they have been patrolling in certain parts. So there is no question of any one being beaten or driven away.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खूर्जा) : इस विवरण को पढ़ कर ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि पाकिस्तान की सरकार का रवैय्या कुछ अच्छा और सहायक सिद्ध नहीं हो रहा है, क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछ सकता हूं कि जब तक बातचीत का ठीक दौर न चले तब तक सरकार अपनी इस भूमि पर अपना वास्तविक नियन्त्रण रखने के लिए क्या कोई सुचारू, रक्षात्मक या आक्रात्मक कदम उठायेगी या उठा रही है यदि उठा रही है तो उसका कितना असर है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यह मैं स्वीकार करता हूं कि जहां तक हमारा कब्जा है, हमारे कंट्रोल में जितना हिस्सा है उसे हम जरूर कायम रखेंगे । यह जो उस पर कुछ एक नाजायज ढंग से इस प्रकार कब्जा करने की कोशिशें की गई है या मदाखलत की गई है हमें आशा है कि इस बातचीत से दूर होगी और अगर बातचीत न चले तो हम क्या करेंगे उस के लिए सोचने या जवाब देने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

17 hrs.

श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या प्रोटैस्ट नोट्स ही चलते रहेंगे ? कोई फिजिकल फोर्स या मिलैटरी कार्यवाही भी सरकार कभी करेगी ?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : चर्चा भेज देंगे ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: You can ask only one question and not two.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I have cartfully read the statement laid on the Table of the House by the hon. Minister, which reveals an interesting story of inefficiency and ineptitude. There is only one question that can be put in different forms and in different phrases. The question I want to put is this. Have we ever actively occupied Kanjarkot area, do we do so now, and if so, how is it that our international boundary areas as Aksai-Chin are repeatedly occupied unnoticed by us till we are left with no remedy but that of verbiage?

Shri Swaran Singh: One thing I want to make absolutely clear. We should not draw a parallel of what happened in Aksai Chin and it will be wrong really to link this with that Secondly, in this Kanjarkot area, as it is called, there is a fort in ruins and there is nothing particular to occupy as such. It is not an area in which there are any buildings or any such thing. It is described as a fort in ruins and there is no habitation either near about. Therefore it is a topographical point of description and the way of having it under our *de facto* control has been that there has been continuous patrolling and that had

been continuing. From the other side also they had never come into this side of what is *de facto* ours and they had also agreed to it as the correct boundary between Kutch and Sind. So, it is a case of intrusion, not of occupation, and our method of keeping these various areas at the Pakistan-Indian border has been that we have got our pickets at various points and the patrolling goes on. That is the visible assertion of our possession.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Intrusion is the first step to occupation.

Shri Kapur Singh: My question has been evaded. The hon. Minister tells us that continuous patrolling goes on, and yet in the same breath he admits that Pakistanis have implanted their permanent feet in this area. How are these two statements reconcilable?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not permanent.

Shri Kapur Singh: If it is not permanent, then it is a distortion.

Shri Himmatsinhji (Kutch): I will not try to draw any parallels, but I will remind you of the incident on the same border in the case of Chhad Bet which took place some years ago. Pakistani forces intruded and when we went there, they had to withdraw. I want to know what concrete steps Government want to take to vacate this aggression that has taken place. That is the answer we want. It is no use talking. Why don't we take firm action? This report says the intrusion first came to the notice of the Gujarat border police on January 25. Today is the 3rd of March. Two months have passed, and we are still talking. When are we going to take action?

Shri Swaran Singh: This is in itself action to take the matter up and try to solve it without a clash if it can be avoided, and I would still urge that, whereas I respect the sentiments that are expressed, we should certainly do our best to see that the actual *de facto* position is not altered.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): *De facto* and *de jure*.

Shri Swaran Singh: If that is solved by the steps that we have taken, well and good. Otherwise, we can think of other things. Let us not unnecessarily jump over the first step. That amounts to the adoption of a posture which is not very helpful. That I would strongly urge upon the hon. Members.

Shri Kapur Singh: On a point of order.

Shri Alvares: But there is no denying of the Pakistani occupation of the territory.

Shri Himmatsinhji: Our patrols are being obstructed by the other side. Therefore, we should see that our patrols are not obstructed, and if they are obstructed, we will have to stop it by force. What is the use of talking?

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The Gujarat Home Minister has made a statement in the Gujarat Legislative Assembly that Pakistani intruders had entered into our territory 20 miles from the Indian border. Secondly, here the hon. Minister has also stated that there is the border police, but the intrusions are still continuing. Thirdly the statement refers to the concentration of Pakistani forces on the border. Fourthly, the hon. Minister has stated in the statement that the Gujarat Government continued the patrolling of the area. I want to ask whether it is the responsibility of the Gujarat Government or the Government of India to defend this 300 miles long border. There is not a single man from the defence forces there. When Pakistan is concentrating its army, I want to know what steps Government is taking to push them out and defend the whole 300 miles long border which is defenceless. There is not a single man from the

[Shri Jashvant Mehta]

armed forces and you cannot rely upon the border police. When such intrusions have taken place and the Pakistani army is concentrating on the border, why is the Government of India not handing over the defence of this border to our armed forces and concentrating our forces there?

Shri Swaran Singh: Several things have been lumped into this. On this issue I would like to say clearly that there is no conflict of approach between the Government of Gujarat and the Government of India.

Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the Government of India to safeguard the integrity of the borders. That is a responsibility which we squarely take upon ourselves. It is a normal practice that police pickets are posted at various places. So, if there is anything more serious, then only the defence forces come in.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Pakistan is concentrating its army.

Shri Swaran Singh: I was hearing the hon. Member with great attention. I would request him to permit me to explain that. There is no conflict between the particular approaches.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: At heart, there is no conflict.

Shri Swaran Singh: This is a normal way of protecting our borders that police forces are there and if the police forces face any serious trouble or serious danger, then, ultimately, the defence forces also move in.

As regards the other thing which he has quoted from the statement of the Home Minister of Gujarat, I would like to check up that because, I do not think, he has said anywhere that the Pakistan Police went to the depth of 20 miles.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is very serious.

Shri Swaran Singh: In fact, it is not true that Pakistan has occupied Kanjarkot fort an area of 21 sq. miles within our territory. May be you are omitting the negative! He did not say anything to the effect that they are to the depth of 20 miles or so and it is a fact that they have not at all moved to that depth, even upto that. The track which is described here as the one beyond which they are not permitting the Gujarat Police Forces to patrol is South of Kanjarkot. Kanjarkot itself is about 1300 yards from the border. It may be a mile or so south to that fort which we do not accept. Our view is that it is an untenable claim by the Pakistanis. We do not accept that.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Sir, on a point of clarification. I have to get that point clarified. I have got the copy of the Home Minister's statement here with me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the Minister denies that, you should take it.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): In Gujarat, there was a custom line between Sind and Kutch-Kutch was a State then and that custom line is within the border. It was called 'custom line' and now there is a pucca road. Now they have come inside our territory to the south of Kanjarkot area according to your statement. I want to know whether you have got army or not. If you have got army, why don't you send the army? I also want to know whether we can use that army or we can only negotiate like cowards. What are you going to do?

Shri Swaran Singh: I think that it is not justified to call us by name. There is no question of being cowards. We have to defend the territory; We have, therefore, to do everything to protect that. I am sure that cowardice is not repelled by using strong words. (*Interruptions*). About the presence or otherwise of the army I would not answer anything because questions about the presence or absence of army (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are not in public interest.

Shri Swaran Singh: We should not discuss them here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It will leak out some day.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I want to put a question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is not signatory to this. (*Interruptions*). The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

17.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday March 4, 1965/Phalguna 13, 1886 (Saka)

GMGIPND—LS—2299 (Ai)LS—29-3-65—1020